The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

Mr. King, of New-York, defends Northern Conservatism in the Senate.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, demands a Territorial Slave Code.

In the House, Mr. Boyce attacks the Republicans and Mr. English defends his Kansas Compromise Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Senator GREEN was to have replied to-day to Mr. PUGH's speech, but was to unwell to leave his room. He will speak to-morrow, after Senator HARLAN concludes.

Several Senators have addressed a note to President BUCHANAN, protesting against BOWMAN's election as Senate Printer, and suggesting the propriety of his being discarded. The President replied that he wished Senators to consult their own wishes, and it would be entirely agreeable to him.

No nominations were sent to the Senate, to-day, as was anticipated, and the Senate adjourned for want of something to do.

It is not true that the French mission has been tendered to Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, though it possibly may be. It is considered important that the new Minister should reach Paris prior to the meeting of the European Congress. The speeches of Messrs. BOYCE and ENGLISH are much complimented by their friends, but these speeches do no other good than to kill time and inflame the public mind. It is possible a ballot may be had to-morrow, and if so, an election will take place.

No nomination for Treasurer, or for Judge of the Court of Claims has been agreed on. An eminent citizen of Missouri may get the latter. Q.

FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 2.

The President's house, to-day, as heretofore on the opening of the new year, was the scene of agreeable excitement. The foreign ministers, judges of the Supreme Court and officers of the Army and Navy, first paid their respects to the President, and then the doors were thrown open to the public.

The names of the absentees in the House, to-day, who had not paired off, were Messrs. ADRAIN, REYNOLDS, VALLANDIGHAM, SICKLES and PENDLETON. Their absence was accidental, and the causes were satisfactorily explained.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives of Florida, appointed in consequence of the circular of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, calling the attention of planters to the great increase of sanded cottons, say they believe that complaints this year are without foundation, and recommend to the Chamber a thorough investigation into the mode of selling cotton in New-York, and that steps be taken to compel commission merchants there to sell each planter's crop on its own merits, as the surest remedy not only for sanded cotton, but also for defrauding one planter at the expense of the other.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

There was a very slim attendance in the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, (Rep.,) asked leave to withdraw certain petitions.

Certain private bills were read and referred.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) presented a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas, asking for a Pacific Railroad. Laid on the table.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to regulate and increase the pay of the Navy. Referred. Also a bill to modify the pay of Pursers in the Navy. Referred.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) stated that the resolutions adopted at the Union meeting at Rochester, New-York, had been forwarded to the United States Senators from that State, and he would request that they be read.

The Secretary read them accordingly.

Mr. KING desired to say a few words on these resolutions. He, in presenting them, was gratified to say that the people of New-York never wavered in their attachment to Republican institutions and our present form of Government. All parties there entertained the sentiment that the Union must and shall be preserved. That sentiment could not be turned to any account. The Union meetings held had proved the strength of that sentiment, and the resolutions adopted speak for the whole people of the State. He called the attention of the Democratic Senators, who had expressed disunion sentiments, to the fact that these expressions of attachment to the Union came from prominent Democrats of the North.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) moved to refer the paper on the subject of the Houmas land claim to the Committee on the Judiciary. It belonged properly to the Committee on Private Land Claims, but as the motives of himself and colleague on that subject had been impugned, and as Mr. BENJAMIN was Chairman of that Committee, he desired to change its reference.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called attention to the fact that Mr. BENJAMIN was also on that Committee.

The subject was laid over until to-morrow.

A large number of petitions of no general interest were presented.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) desired to disclaim any intention, as imputed by the newspapers, to assail the President or his Message, unless the respectful expression of his dissent from some of its statements be considered in that light. He entertained a strong personal regard for the President, but if he did not, age and his long public services would shield him from attack. He had a right, however, in common with every citizen, to courteously express his views, and would do so. He called attention to that portion of the Message where the President refers to the Dred Scott decision as settling Slavery agitation, but the Senator could not agree with him. The Supreme Court has done what it could, but the question was not settled, else why were controversies going on everywhere, in State Legislatures and both houses of Congress, on the subject? The question had not been settled, and hence the continuance of the controversy. He agreed with the President, that the Supreme Court had adjudged the right of a citizen to carry slaves into the Territories, and did not believe a Territorial Legislature, or any other body, had power to destroy or override that decision. The President had said further, that property in slaves to his knowledge had not been disturbed. To that he disagreed. The whole course of the Anti-Slavery Party in Kansas was to disturb the rights of slaveholders. Was it no interference with Slavery in the Territories to shoot down slaveholders in cold blood—hunt them down like wild beasts, and destroy their property? The whole contest in Kansas was waged against the rights of slaveholders. The President had further said that in case of such interference the Judiciary could apply the remedy, and it was time enough to act when the interference was attempted. He thought the laws existing entirely insufficient, and that the time had now arrived for further legislation, and that Congress was imperatively called on to act at once. It is too late to act when the mischief is done. The President has asked you in advance to strengthen his arm to protect the persons and property of American citizens on the Isthmus, and if that can be done, why cannot the arm of the Executive and Judiciary be strengthened to protect Slavery in Kansas? Mr. BROWN then went into an argument to show that the Courts could not furnish protection to Slavery without statutory laws. He avowed his desire for the enactment of such laws. They might call it a slave code if they pleased, but he no more asked for a slave code than others did for a horse code or a cow code. While he had a tongue to speak he would demand his rights under the Constitution and laws. He disavowed again any intention to assail the President; but must he be told, that because he was a Democrat and the President a Democrat, he must not express his views because he might injure the Democratic Party? He would see the Democratic Party destroyed before he would consent to withhold the honest expression of his sentiments. He said that without further legislation there would never be another Slave Territory, and consequently no more Slave States. Free Territories were pressing for admission into the Union, and it would not be long, unless Slave States were admitted, before the Free States would have two-thirds, sufficient to change the Constitution. That done, the purpose avowed by the Senator from New-York, to crush out Slavery under Constitutional forms, could be accomplished. What would become of the Dred Scott decision when the Supreme Court is in the hands of the Anti-Slavery Party? He closed by avowing himself a Union man, and said he wished to multiply the Slave States in order to preserve the Union, which our fathers had made a slaveholding one.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) referred to the great change which had come over the President's mind in the last ten years. Then he believed in the power of Congress over the Territories, now he says the Supreme Court has established the right of slaveholders to carry Slavery into the Territories, and that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature nor any human power could impair that decision. The men of the South had experienced an equally great change—a revolution which had been forced by what they deemed their interests. The Senator from Georgia had said in his speech at Augusta, that in 1846 there were only four men in Congress who did not hold to the power of Congress over the Territories.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) corrected the statement. He referred only to Northern Representatives.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the first time the doctrine was advanced that the Constitution protected Slavery in the Territories was by CALHOUN, in 1847.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that the first attempt to prohibit Slavery in the Territories since 1820 was in 1846, and it was defeated.

Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed, contending that Southern men now defended Slavery, on the general ground that capital should own its labor, not hire it.

Mr. CHESNUT, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) denied the correctness of the statement. The South held that the true position of a negro was that of a slave.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that Southern men did not justify Slavery on the ground of negro Slavery only, but took the broader ground that the natural position of a laborer is that of a slave.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said that such a statement was wholly unfounded, and should not be made without sufficient evidence. When the Senator produced the evidence, he (CLAY) wanted not merely a garbled extract, but the whole article.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, said the Senator from Wisconsin mistook the position of the South. They believed that Slavery elevated the negro. Four millions of Southern Slaves occupied a higher position morally, socially and physically, than any laborers on the globe.

Mr. DOOLITTLE reiterated that Southern men held that capital must own labor, and referred to Mr. HAMMOND's "mud sill" speech.

Mr. CHESNUT said every white man in South Carolina stood on an equal footing. It was a grave misconception to suppose that respectable white men at the South are not laborers. The gentlemen spoke of the white laborers of the South as though they never saw one, but he now saw a free laborer of the South before him. The people of the South did not despise the white laborer. If anything, the man who did not labor suffered by the contrast.

Mr. DOOLITTLE knew that Southern men differed on this point, but Southern men had advanced the opinions he had before referred to.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, called for the evidence.

Mr. DOOLITTLE read an extract from the Richmond *Examiner*, and quoted DREW's and other Southern journals.

Mr. CLAY said the extract did not sustain the Senator's construction, garbled as it was. He wanted to see the whole article. He was sensitive on this point, because a speech made by him five years ago had been garbled by a thief and renegade named HELPER.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he regarded his construction as correct. He did not object to Southern men changing their opinions, but did complain that they insisted on Northern men doing so also, under a threat of breaking up the Union. He had no objection to arguments, but did not wish them accomplished by threats. He then reviewed the Dred Scott decision, denying its binding force, and went into a history of the legislation of the country to show that every Administration, from that of WASHINGTON to the present, had recognized and exercises the power of Congress over the Territories. He also asserted that Mr. CALHOUN, as a member of Mr. MONROE's cabinet, had given an opinion recognizing such power.

Mr. CHESNUT corrected the statement. Mr. CALHOUN had, on the floor of the Senate, expressly denied giving such an opinion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it so appeared in JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' diary, made at the time. Mr. CALHOUN's disclaimer was made twenty-five years later. The opinion of the Republican Senators was not to be changed by threats of disunion. Such arguments were not addressed to their manhood, but to their want of it. They did not believe the Constitution gave unlimited charter to Slavery, and were pledged to resist such a doctrine. If gentlemen on the other side designed to seize on the Government and carry out their aggressive policy, they would resist and put down the attempt, peacefully they expected. He could not close without referring to the epithet applied by the Senator from Virginia to the Northern States as "servile States."

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) asked that certain portions of the Message be referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that one branch of the Government was in a state of paralysis, and there was no saying when the disease would be removed. It was one which, when it attacked the extremities, was apt to extend to the vitals. He did not think the Senate should undertake to do any business under the existing state of things.

Mr. DAVIS had no fear of the Republic. He believed that the paralysis would soon be removed, and that renewed health would follow. Though we might stand on the brink of destruction, let every man do his duty.

After some further conversation, Mr. DAVIS postponed his motion until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) addressed the House in continuation of his remarks on Friday last. He had shown that the Republican Party has been unwilling to permit the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. So far as Providence would permit, that party was at war with the rendition clause of the Constitution; and it followed that they were at war with every other provision of the Constitution in regard to Slavery. The subject of Slavery in the Territories was the specialty of the Republican Party. The Supreme Court had decided that the people of the slaveholding States have a right to carry their property into the Territories, but instead of obeying that decision, the Republicans treated the Court with ridicule and contempt. They presented the alarming spectacle of a sectional party based upon a single issue, and that issue condemned in advance by the highest judicial tribunal. The platform of principles of the Republican Party was of the most dangerous character, not only to the South, but to the whole country. That platform was artfully and ingeniously constructed by able men. It declared the genera principle that all men have a right to liberty. If they meant all white men, the proposition was universally conceded; but they meant all men white or black, as was shown by subsequent portions of their platform. They could not consistently stop their war upon Slavery in the Territories. The same philosophy which impelled them to abolish Slavery in the Territories and in the District of Columbia would compel them to abolish it in the States. Theirs was a revolutionary party, and, as EDMUND BURKE had said, such a party could never go backward; progression was the very law of their being. The history of European revolutions proved this. MIRABEAU tried to make terms with the French King, and even ROBESPIERRE became sick of seeing France run with blood, but was unable to stop the progress of the Revolution. He warned the Republican Party to beware of arousing the spirit of revolution. But the sentiment of the party was one of persistent hostility to Slavery. The territorial question was conceded to be virtually settled, and the Republican Party must now be actuated either by sympathy for the slave, or hatred for the slaveholder; and he contended that it could not be the former motive which impelled them. If they succeeded in emancipating the slaves, it would only be to inaugurate a war of races, which could only result in the extermination of the African race. To give them liberty would be to give them death. The tone of the Republican Press of the North betrayed the most virulent hatred of the South. What meant the Helper Book and the sympathy for JOHN BROWN at the North, but hatred? The Northern Press had sneered at the alarm of Virginia, and could find in insurrection and murder only themes for poor jokes. He believed that the sympathy for JOHN BROWN was now well-nigh universal. One of the oldest States in the North—Massachusetts—had come within three votes of adjourning in honor of the miscreant BROWN, and this deliberate insult to the South was to him one of the saddest features of these demonstrations of sympathy and sorrow. They had the testimony of the ablest man in the State, CALEB CUSHING, that the prevailing sentiment of Massachusetts was that of fiendish hate for the South. Should the Republican Party, dominant in Massachusetts, obtain control of the Federal Government, the South would be blind not to see that her only course of honor and safety lay outside of the Union, and she would be infatuated not to take that course. He would conclude by replying to the implied threat of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. HICKMAN,) that eighteen millions of men would be sent by the North to subdue the South, and coerce her into submission. He would not disparage the courage of those millions. They would constitute a dangerous enemy to the South; but he would remind the North that war is an expensive luxury. The motto of the South would be "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute." Even Kings and Emperors could rarely afford the luxury of a war. The first gun in a war between the North and South would set the bulls and bears of Wall-street staring at each other in alarm, and the word Repudiation would soon be heard again. The Union was worth to the North not less than one hundred millions *per annum*, to say nothing of the expense of carrying on the war between the two sections. He did not believe it would be possible for the North ever to subjugate the South.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) said he had never made any threat of subjugating the South. He was referring to the Southern threats of dissolving the Union, and had said that no division of territory could be effected upon any conceivable line, and that such a division would be resisted by eighteen millions of people in the North. He did not understand that that could be fairly construed into a threat to subjugate the South. He meant simply to say that if, at any time, the Southern States should attempt to dissolve the Union for any causes now existing—he had not spoken of what might arise hereafter—the North was resolved on preventing it; and if a war was the consequence, the North being determined to maintain the Union, and the South to destroy it, the responsibility would rest upon the South.

Mr. BOYCE thought that was, substantially, the same view which had been attributed to that gentleman. He referred to European history to show that no considerable nation could be enslaved when they were united in their own defence. To submit to it would be to the South worse than death. It would be the destruction of social institutions; war of castes, rapine—war to the knife. But he did not apprehend that eighteen million of Northern men were going to be precipitated upon the South. The conservative people of the North would bid this party stay their fratricidal hand. He knew that the North received its fanatical inspiration from old England, but would they have nothing to fear from old England, if they should ever be isolated from the South? They would never be permitted to stand in the way of England's maritime and commercial supremacy; they would be permitted to exist only as a British dependency. The South demanded only peace, concord and fraternity, but they were prepared for the worst, and if the worst came to the worst, they were ready to pull down the pillars of the Union, and bury themselves in its ruins, rather than submit to degradation.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) next addressed the House, replying to some remarks of Mr. HASKIN in relation to the so-called "English bill." He regretted the introduction of the subject at this time, but since it had been introduced, he desired to say something upon that somewhat celebrated and much abused measure, in connection with the question of the admission of Kansas at present session, and also in reference to the position of the Northern Democracy in the unfortunate sectional contest in which the country is now involved. He referred to the angry controversy which had arisen in Congress in connection with the Lecompton Constitution, at the beginning of the Thirty-fifth Congress. This excitement had absorbed the attention of Senators and Representatives, and had found its way into every department of the Government, and into all classes of society, even standing in the way of the legitimate business of the country. The Senate passed a bill admitting Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, but that bill, although approved by the President and his Cabinet, failed to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, which finally passed the substitute known as the Crittenden-Montgomery bill. This substitute the Senate could not accept. Such was the issue formed between the two subordinate branches of the Government, whose harmonious action alone could remove the dangerous question and give peace to the country. In the hope of securing this harmonious action, the subject of the disagreement was referred to a Committee of free conference between the two branches, and that Committee reported the so-called "English bill," which he would designate as the Conference bill. It was not to be expected that the subject could be disposed of in a way to give satisfaction to all. Thirty millions of excited people were not to be so easily quieted, but wise and patriotic men would approve of a measure brought forward under such circumstances, of which they might not approve as an original proposition. Some sacrifice in non-essentials was called for in order to achieve the great result of restoring peace to the country. The friends of the Conference bill set up no claim of perfection for that measure, but it had realized all that its friends did claim for it. It sprang from the necessities of the case, and was supported in the hope of securing reconciliation and peace. Whilst he claimed that the supporters of that measure were actuated by patriotism, he would not impugn the motives of those who opposed it. Opposition from the Republican Party was expected as a matter of course, because the policy of that party was to oppose whatever the Democracy approved, but he would not charge that men not of that party opposed from any other consideration than that of public duty. He was prepared for Republican denunciations of the measure, because they had denounced the Kansas Nebraska bill with like ferocity, and had everywhere proclaimed that Kansas should not be admitted as a slave State, even if it were the unanimous wish of her people. Scarcely had the echo of these protestations died away before they abandoned their position, and voted for the CRITTENDEN-MONTGOMERY bill, which admitted Kansas as a slave State, thus humiliating and stultifying themselves before the world. The *Tribune*, the organ of the party had declared that it would be better that confusion should ensue, that Congress should break up in wild disorder, and that even the Capitol should be burned by the torch of the incendiary, than that this Kansas outrage should be consummated; and yet this same paper came to the support of the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, which referred the question of Slavery to the people of Kansas. He was one of the few Northern supporters of the Kansas Nebraska bill who had survived the storm of fanaticism raised against them, and he had lived to see the principle ratified by a majority of the people of the United States, affirmed as correct by the Supreme Court, and finally sustained by the Republicans themselves. So much for Republican consistency and the potency of Republican denunciations. He was not, therefore, surprised at the vials of wrath they poured out upon the Conference bill, and could not fail to recognize the terms "fraud," "swindle," "iniquity," &c., now re-echoed, second-hand, by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. HASKIN) as old acquaintances. Even the phrase, "shilly shally," "namby pamby," "nasty kind of a bill," was originated, not by the gentleman from New-York, but by Col. BENTON, and had been worn threadbare by the Republicans long ago. Nor was he alarmed at the prospect of a temporary defeat of the Democratic Party, for he knew that that Party was bred in storm and reared in tribulation, and had never yielded its principles to the demands of popular prejudice, but that it had always confided in the sober second thought of the people. Objections to the Conference bill sprang up as fast as they could be devised, some of them of the most absurd nature. For instance—a Republican paper alleged that the bill gave the right of suffrage to all the negroes in Kansas, and the assertion had never yet been contradicted. Another objection was urged against the Preamble, although the language was the same as in the Crittenden-Montgomery bill and others again objected because the bill was differently construed by Northern and Southern men while he (Mr. ENGLISH) had refused to construe it at all. These men reminded him of the wolf in the fable, who was resolved on quarreling with the lamb, whether he had muddied the brook or not. These differences of extreme men only served to confirm his belief that the Conference bill was conservative, national and just. The only objections that really survived the storm, were that the bill contained a threat and a bribe. The cry of "land bribe," was rolled as a sweet morsel under Republican tongues, and they seemed more anxious to make the charge early, and repeat it often, than to show that it had any foundation whatever. The fact was that Kansas applied for admission only under the terms of the Lecompton ordinance, granting her upwards of twenty-three and a half millions of acres of land. She asked for admission upon no other terms, and these terms being unsatisfactory to Congress, it remained only for that body to say so, and propose other terms. Accordingly the Conference bill proposed to give Kansas only about four millions of acres, which was the same proportion that had been given to other new States. [There was at this point considerable talking in the hall, and Mr. ENGLISH inquired if it would not be in order for the Clerk to read the riot act. (Laughter.) The Clerk called the House to order and Mr. ENGLISH continued.] The Crittenden bill proposed to give to Kansas the same amount of land, and yet the very men who supported that bill denounced the Conference bill as a land bribe. The Topeka Constitution, for which the Republicans voted in 1856, proposed to give the same quantity. The Republicans had sought to create an impression that the Conference bill would prevent Kansas from receiving any land whatever unless she accepted the Lecompton Constitution. The bill did not say so, nor did any of its friends, and the charge was wholly untrue. No Democrat dreamed of giving Kansas more or less of land for adopting either a free or slave Constitution. If Kansas had accepted the proposition made to her there would have been an end of the matter, and if she rejected it it would be an open question hereafter. The alleged land bribe was altogether a myth. Every man knew that the Kansas-Nebraska bill had guaranteed to Kansas as much land as had been given to any new State and some of those who cried bribery loudest in regard to the Conference bill, were in the condition of one who cries, "Stop thief," when he has the stolen property in his own possession. A leading Republican organ had, in substance, promised Kansas the twenty millions additional acres if she would reject the Conference bill, and wait till the Republican Party had control of Congress. This whole cry of bribery was a piece of rank demagogueism. He believed it was right to give Kansas an opportunity to come in at that time; but, whether right or wrong, the Republicans could not complain, for they did the same in voting for the Crittenden-Montgomery bill. More than that, as long ago as 1857, the Republican Party voted for the immediate admission of Kansas under the revolutionary Topeka Constitution. He read from the Kansas *Herald of Freedom* an estimate of the population of Kansas at the time of the Lecompton Constitution, and claimed that the population was sufficient for a State. A candid examination of the whole subject would show that there was really no valid objection to the Conference bill. Objections were raised only for the sake of making political capital. There was in the Conference bill no discrimination between sections. The population required for admission as a Slave State was no more and no less, than for admission as a Free State. The language of the bill on that point was too emphatic and explicit to admit of misinterpretation.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) desired to ask his colleague a question.

Mr. ENGLISH declined to yield for any interruption. It only remained for him to refer to the requirement of the bill fixing the amount of population. Nobody denied that the rule requiring a sufficient population for one Representative was correct. The only trouble was when and where to begin to apply the rule. It had been thought the best time to apply it was immediately after disposing of the two applications then pending—Oregon and Kansas—and that had been the aim of the Conference bill. Its object was to dispose of the application then pending, and to dispose of the conflict between the Senate and House. He denied that the Conference bill was voted down by the people of Kansas; it was never submitted to them. The proposition which the bill did submit was voted down. And the bill provided for voting down as much as for voting up. In either event the purpose of the bill was accomplished. And, as Senator DOUGLAS had said truly, it put an end to the Lecompton controversy, and left nothing for the Democracy to divide upon. The bill was a complete success. It had removed a dangerous and exciting question from Congress, and had restored peace and order to that distracted Territory. He quoted from the Kansas correspondence of Republican newspapers in New-York, to show that from the passage of the Conference bill Kansas had peace. The bill was a finality, which fanaticism could not disturb, for the restrictive clause was only an incidental and secondary portion of the bill. But he believed that the policy also would be sustained, and he would vote for it so long as he had a seat here. He would never vote for the admission of Kansas with or without Slavery, until she had the population requisite for one Representative. He would vote for admitting a Slave State just as soon as for admitting a Free State, because he believed in the perfect equality of all the States in the Union. There was no doubt in his mind that Kansas would be a Free State ultimately, but he contended that the Republican party had neglected a plain duty in failing to have a census taken to show that the population is now sufficient. He hoped Congress would pass a law after the organization, requiring a census to be taken of the Territory, and if the population were shown to be sufficient, he for one would be ready to vote for the admission. If an application were made for admission, without the requisite population, he thought it might command a majority of this House, but he had no idea that it would pass the Senate or receive the Executive approbation. They might pass a law recognizing a census, and admitting Kansas by proclamation upon the return showing the requisite population. But the safer and better mode would be to have the census first. He and his State were for peace. Indiana had never repudiated the Fugitive Slave law. He denounced the doctrines of the Republican Party as dangerous, sectional and fanatical. A fundamental idea of the party was the equality of the white and black races. Already in Massachusetts the two races were placed on terms of social and political equality, and no doubt the party would endeavor to extend that equality to other States. If they succeeded there would be a reaction which would overthrow the party in many Northern States. He believed in the inferiority of the African race, and the people of Indiana would never submit to the degradation of being placed on terms of equality with negroes. He wanted nothing to do with negroes, but believed that they were better off in Slavery in the South than they would be either in Africa, or if set free in this country. As a choice he believed Indiana would accept Slavery in preference to negro equality and the irrepressible conflict doctrines of the Republican Party. He declared that his State was in favor of the Union, and nothing but the Union, and he appealed to extreme Southern men not to strengthen the hands of their common enemy by the avowal of ultra Slavery doctrines and disunion sentiments. He did not ask them to abandon a single Constitutional right, but they had to guard against sectionalism in their own household. Northern Democrats had entered the campaign prepared to die, if need be, in defence of the Constitution, by the side of their Southern brethren. They were on the eve of a great contest, but were they to understand that if they were defeated, their Southern allies would desert the great national army and leave them to the tender mercies of their victorious enemy? If brave men and true had fallen in the North as they had fallen, let the South remember in what cause. There were but three from the Free States who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill now left in Congress, yet he did not despair of the Republic. The Democrats of the South underrated the strength of the party in the North. The North could muster more men at the ballot box against sectionalism than the South, and more at the catridge box too, if that should be necessary to defend their Constitutional rights. But the North would not furnish a Corporal's guard to go with the South out of the Union on account of the election of an objectionable man to the Presidency. The Democracy of the North did not believe that the South had good cause to leave the Union, and they trusted she never would have.

Mr. HICKMAN remarked that Mr. HASKIN was absent, having paired off with Mr. WRIGHT of Tennessee, till Friday. He wished Mr. ENGLISH to note this fact in his speech.

Mr. ENGLISH replied he believed he had said nothing offensive.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, (Dem.,) presented the memorial of the mail contractors, saying that the Government owes them two millions for service, and urging the adoption of such measures as would enable them to meet their liabilities and continue to carry the mails. Mr. ANDERSON understood these gentlemen had received no compensation for the last twelve months, and that they had parted with their scrip at a great discount and ruinous rates. It is evident there could be no relief till the organization of the House. He asked for speedy action, and was willing to vote for any man outside of the Republican Party for Speaker in relation to whom there was a probability of an election. He proposed that a meeting be held here to-night of Anti-Lecomptonites, Americans, and Democrats, to agree on the support of nominees from Speaker to Doorkeeper.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) expressed the hope that such a meeting would resemble the happy family—the owl, rattlesnake, and prairie wolf, all living in the same hole. [Laughter.] In order, he said, to show that we are in earnest, I move we proceed to ballot *viva voce*, and the person having the largest number of votes be declared Speaker of this Congress.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) in speaking against the Republicans, urged the adoption of Mr. CLARK's resolution as proper. He wanted a united South, united as a band of brothers, and not only united among themselves, but with the patriotic band from the North who stand unfalteringly by the rights of the South, and all sections.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker. The most speedy way to secure an organization is to keep silence. Nothing prevented an organization more than speech-making. If gentlemen would not speak they could vote by yeas and nays on every question now pending during a single session.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) replied that those on the Democratic side chose to be governed by their own opinions.

Mr. WASHBURN—Do you think abstinence from speech-making would facilitate an organization, or does the gentleman desire to prevent it?

Mr. WINSLOW did not think the gentleman's plan would organize the House. Five Democrats are now absent.

Mr. WASHBURN—Who is responsible for that?

Mr. WINSLOW would agree to a vote if the Republicans would pair off with the Democratic absentees.

Cries from the Republican side of "No! No!"

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) made an explanation, during which he defended himself from the false charge of a newspaper correspondent, that he had voted for a Know-Nothing for Speaker. He twice voted for Mr. MAYNARD, because he regarded him as a highly intelligent, conservative gentleman, and just such a person as should be intrusted with the duties of that Chair. He was then, and had been since, assured that Mr. MAYNARD never became a member of the American organization. He voted for him because Mr. MAYNARD was an Old-Line Whig, and with the view of organizing the House, seeing the Democrats had no prospect of success.

Mr. WINSLOW moved to adjourn.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) suggested a call of the House to see who are present.

Mr. WINSLOW was satisfied no vote could be taken to-day.

Mr. STANTON wished to know whether balloting was to be postponed till every man was in his place.

Mr. WINSLOW—Some Democrats are absent. They will be here to-morrow.

Mr. STANTON inquired whether Mr. WINSLOW did not know that some gentlemen had purposely absented themselves, knowing that an organization could be effected.

Mr. WINSLOW—I am assured to the contrary.

Mr. STANTON—Is not such a presumption furnished by their absence?

Mr. WINSLOW—You can get more specific information from your own side.

Mr. STANTON—We think there are persons absent with that object.

Mr. WINSLOW would like the gentleman to mention their names.

On motion of Mr. STANTON there was then a call of the House.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved an adjournment.

Motion negatived, by 92 against 105.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that Mr. ADRAIN and Mr. REYNOLDS, who were absent, had persistently voted against the Democrats. If the Democrats would furnish pairs for these gentlemen the Republicans would furnish pairs for the other absentees on the Democratic side.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said: In order to enable us to consider this generous and wise proposition, I move that we adjourn.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (American,) had been desirous of going home, but neither a Republican nor a Democrat would pair with him. He asked whether it was fair to ask him to vote for an adjournment in order that absentees might come in.

Mr. WINSLOW knew that the absence of gentlemen, except one, was from mere accident.

Mr. MOORE said they should not have left without a pair.

After further conversation, the House adjourned.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new three-act piece, called "Husband to Order," and taken from the French drama, "*Un Mariage sous l'Empire*," was produced here last night with success. The plot is not remarkably strong, and gains nothing from the character of the treatment, which is prefatory up to the end of the second act, and then abrupt to the conclusion. It is an old *unique* story,—a man of the people marrying into a noble family, and finding that he has but purchased its contempt. The hero, like every other hero, from *Claude Melnotte* downwards, proves his worthiness by going to the wars, but differs from the average "noblemen of nature" by first spreading the report of his death and then returning, disguised, to see the beneficial effect the news may have on his wife. Every one will perceive that by this time the lady in question having known nothing of her husband, except his absence, must necessarily, in every dramatic point of view, be intimately familiar with his many virtues and thoroughly reconciled to his plebean origin. At the proper moment she rushes into his arms, and the happiness of hero, heroine and author is complete.

The main incident of the play is as old and respectable as the hills; the *denouement*, although happy, is is paltry and unworthy, because the result of a fraud—and that, too, of the cheapest theatrical kind. We can see nothing in the play to entitle it to a run of a hundred nights in London, unless it is the characterization, which is perhaps calculated to draw forth the promihent points of a good company. The applause last night, frequently hearty, was bestowed on the artists much more than the author, and the success may be recorded as another triumph of the admirable company now at Wallack's. Mr. BLAKE and Mrs. VERNON, as a couple of apple-munching boors, were admirable; Mrs. HOEY as the haughty, but subsequently repentant niece of the *Baron*, thoroughly good and artistic; Mr. LESTER as *Pierre*, perfect; Miss GANNON and Mr. SLOAN, in their parts, thoroughly efficient. Thanks to the excellence of these artists, the piece was received with decided favor, and announced for repetition.

A new weekly paper, entitled *Der Pandermane* edited by Herr FRANCIS BAADER, has made its appearance at Brussels. The prospectus states the periodical to be destined to combat French influence in Belgium, and to raise and fortify the Teutonic element in the Flemish nation.

M. Patin, Professor of the Faculté des Lettres of Paris, and member of the French Academy, has just published a new translation of Horace, which is said to be executed with the utmost care, the author having been occupied on it for nearly ten years.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

It is especially incumbent upon all who are engaged in public affairs to acknowledge their dependence upon the Author of All Good, and to supplicate His favor and blessing. Let us, therefore, in proceeding to the discharge of the highly responsible trusts which have been committed to us, invoke His divine aid, that He will crown with success all the efforts that shall be made in any department of the Government, for the material, intellectual and religious improvement of the people.

Conforming my action to a requirement of our written Constitution, I now proceed to communicate to the Legislature the condition of the State, and to recommend the adoption of such measures as I deem expedient.

The funded debt of the State now amounts to	$33,313,338 85
Of which	6,505,654 37
is the general fund debt, and	26,807,684 48
is the canal debt.	

The canal debt, paying interest, is as follows:

1. The debt referred to in article seven, section one of the Constiution, being the debt in existence at the adoption of that instrument, and to the payment of the principal and interest, of which the surplus revenues of the canals, to the amount of	$1,700,000 annually, are devoted $11,665,098 99
2. The debt contracted in 1854, in pursuance of the amendment to article seven, section three of the Constitution	12,000,000 00
3. The debt contracted at sundry periods since 1849, to meet "casual deficits," in pursuance of article seven, section ten of the Constitution	642,585 49
4. The new loan, contracted in pursuance of the vote of the people at the election in November last, to pay the floating debt	2,500,000 00

This loan of two millions five hundred thousand dollars has been, or will be, applied to the payment:

Of Canal Commissioners' drafts	$2,041,831 29
Canal Commissioners' certificates issued prior to Sept. 30, 1859	170,788 60
Awards made by Canal Appraisers prior to Jan. 1, 1859, for which drafts and certificates had not been given on Sept. 30, 1859	59,396 57
Balance of fifteen per cent. retained after deducting amount for which drafts and certificates have been given	311,004 64
Total	$2,583,220 10

The premium obtained on the loan, which is an average of 5.18 per cent. for a 6 per cent. stock, and which amounts, in the aggregate, to one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, will be sufficient, if so applied, to pay the excess of indebtedness over the two million five hundred thousand dollars, and thus to extinguish entirely the floating indebtedness of the State.

The popular vote by which this new loan was authorized is such as to show that while the people of New-York have ever been prompt to meet all just obligations, they will not be likely again to sanction the payment of any debt not authorized by the Constitution and the laws, no matter for what purpose or under what circumstances incurred. The act of April 6, 1859, which prohibits the creation of any similar obligations in future, doubtless contributed much to induce the people to authorize the payment of those which existed. The provisions of that law might, in my opinion, properly be extended so as to affix a penalty to the creation of such indebtedness in future. This would effectually carry out the constitutional prohibition, and prevent the people of the State from ever again being placed in the dilemma of paying an unauthorized debt, or seemingly incurring the stain of repudiation.

The interest on the Canal Commissioners' drafts has been paid to the 1st of July, 1859. Provision should be made for that which accrued from that date to the 26th of December, the day named by the auditor for the payment of the principal.

The whole amount of receipts from tolls, rent of surplus waters and interest on current canal revenues during the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, was one million eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-three cents, against two million seventy-two thousand, two hundred and two dollars and eighty-eight cents, the previous year. The expenses were eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, against one million, seventy-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-one cents the previous year.

Receipts from tolls:

Erie Canal	$1,549,205 86	
Champlain Canal	103,654 79	
		$1,652,860 65
Oswego Canal		69,348 37
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		17,449 54
Chemung Canal		16,868 66
Crooked Lake Canal		715 06
Chenango Canal		17,801 72
Black River Canal		5,963 02
Genesee Valley Canal		28,163 93
Oneida Lake Canal		701 41
Baldwinsville Canal		26 03
Oneida River improvement		2,044 64
Seneca River Towing-path		163 82
Cayuga Inlet		173 95
		$1,812,280 80
From rent of surplus waters		2,061 67
From interest on current Canal revenues		45,517

millions five hundred and two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

In 1857 the tonnage was	3,344,061	
and the tolls were		$2,531,804
In 1858 the tonnage was	3,665,192	
and the tolls were		2,047,391
Gain	321,131	
Loss		$484,413

The tolls were reduced in the Winter of 1858, thirty-three and one-third per cent. on agricultural products, and fifty per cent. on merchandise. In 1860 there was a further reduction of fifty per cent. on merchandise and non-enumerated articles, and thirty-three and one-third per cent. on most agricultural products. The tonnage for the year 1859 has not yet been ascertained; it will probably be equal to that of 1857. The tolls for the fiscal year of 1859 were one million eight hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and eighty cents. The Canal tonnage of 1858, at the rate of toll as fixed in 1857, would have given a revenue of two million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars. So that it is seen the State has lost over one million dollars in the reduction of tolls in 1858 and 1859.

The theory advanced by those who favor the reduction is, that transit on the canals must be cheapened to retain the traffic and protect the Treasury against railroad competition within the State. This may be true to a limited extent, and to that extent the State has complete power to apply an effectual remedy. The spirit of the Constitution undoubtedly requires that such rates of toll shall be imposed as will yield the largest amount of revenue. In 1858 the "surplus revenues" of the canals were one million, seven hundred and sixty-six thousand, six hundred and seventy-four dollars less than the annual constitutional charges upon them, and in 1859 the deficiency will reach one million, nine hundred and eighty thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars, making three million, seven hundred and forty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four dollars, which has been or must be supplied by loans and taxes. The railroad competition is directed mainly to the through traffic. Of the freight carried on the canals, there is only one ton of through to two tons of way freight, and when the tolls are reduced on one million of tons of competing freight, the same reduction is made on two millions of tons of non-competing freight, showing clearly that the Treasury does not thereby receive the largest amount of revenue. Is not the conclusion unavoidable that competition has induced a much greater reduction of tolls than was necessary to retain the business of the lake countries to our avenues of transit and our commercial metropolis? I am of the opinion that the reductions of the years 1858 and 1859 were inxpedient, and that the rates on most articles should be raised nearly to those which existed prior to such reductions.

Nothing, however, will so effectually increase the revenues of the canals as their entire and speedy completion, for which it is estimated there is needed the sum of $1,280,540 37
Exclusive of land damages, which are also estimated at 700,000 00
Making the total sum necessary $1,980,540 37

Of which three hundred and twenty-one thousand, five hundred and seventy-one dollars is already applicable to the purpose, leaving a balance to be provided of one million, six hundred and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents.

It cannot be denied that there have been mistakes in the past, arising in part from erroneous estimates, in consequence of which a larger debt than was necessary has been created for the enlargement of the canals, and their completion has been unduly postponed. The result has been to impose a heavy burden upon the people without their having thus far derived all the benefit which they anticipated. These mistakes are, however, matters of the past, important to us only from the responsibilities and duties they impose upon us.

The canals are to remain the property of the State. Their sale, inexpedient at any time, even if permitted by the Constitution, would be doubly so at a period when, by unwise legislation and uncontrolled competition, their revenues have been reduced to the lowest point, and when their completion, now so soon to be realized, will enable us to reap the fruits of the sacrifices and expenditures hitherto made. It is both practicable and advisable to entirely complete them before the opening of navigation in 1861, and to obtain on the Erie and Oswego canals the full water-way of seven feet in depth by seventy in width before the opening of navigation the present year. I strongly urge that this be done, even if it should be necessary to delay the opening for the passage of boats a few days longer than ordinary.

The amount of interest on the debt which the Legislature has annually to provide is as follows:

On the new Canal Debt of $12,000,000, contracted in 1854	$710,000 00
On the General Fund Debt, chargeable to the Sinking Fund	354,606 10
On the several loans contracted to meet casual deficits for Canal purposes	34,629 28
On School and Gospel Fund for Stockbridge Indians	2,160 00
Total	$1,101,395 38

The interest on the old canal debt is provided for by the surplus revenues of the Canals, but, under the Constitution, what remains of those revenues after paying such interest goes to the sinking fund for the redemption of the principal. The law under which the recent loan of two millions five hundred thousand dollars was made, provides for the levying of a tax sufficient to pay the interest and the contribution to the sinking fund to redeem the principal.

There is then needed:

For the completion of the canals	$1,658,969 37
For the payment of interest on the debt not otherwise provided for	1,101,395 38
For the expenses of Government beyond estimated permanent revenue	1,200,000 00
Total	$3,960,364 75

Of the amount needed to complete the canals, however, not more than one-half can be advantageously expended, during the year. Deducting, therefore, eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents from the above aggregate we have three million one hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and seven cents, as the amount to be raised to meet the current expenses of the year, to which must be added such extraordinary appropriations, if any, as are made by the present Legislature. The general fund account was deficient about fifteen thousand dollars at the end of the last fiscal year.

It will also become your duty to provide for the repayment of advances by the Manhattan Company for interest on the stock issued in 1854, and for other amounts becoming due thereon, unless the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall make a loan for the purpose. The whole amount required will be seven hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The system of economy and retrenchment which was vigorously entered upon by the Legislature of 1859, should be continued, and the expenses of every branch of the Government reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. While judicious appropriations should be made for the charities which usually depend, in a measure, upon the assistance of the State, and which are not in a condition to dispense with it at present, new objects of expenditure, however proper and deserving, should be delayed until our canals are completed, taxation for the payment of interest ceases to be necessary, our various sinking funds are brought into a healthy condition, and the general fund is made to present a working balance instead of a continued deficiency. But especial care should be taken to incur no expense and make no appropriations without providing the money to pay them. The propriety of such a system must be manifest to all. New-York possesses resources and revenues, independently of taxation, which are adequate to the payment of the interest and principle of all her existing debts, if not to the support of her Government, and it only requires a just and faithful administration of her affairs to secure that result.

Prior to the year 1844 there were great differences in the position of the railroads with reference to the transportation of merchandise. While some of them were allowed to carry it during the entire year without limitation, others were permitted to do so only when the canals were closed and on payment of tolls, while one, at least, was absolutely forbidden to carry freight at all. In 1844, however, an approach to a more uniform system was made by giving to all roads that did not previously possess it the right to transport freight during the suspension of canal navigation, and by requiring all the railroads along the line of the Erie and Oswego canals to pay the same rates per mile on freight transported over them as it would have paid if carried on the canals. In 1847 all railroads along the central line were permitted to carry freight the entire year, and required to pay tolls. In 1850 the same provisions were, by the general railroad act, made applicable to all railroads running parallel to and within thirty miles of any canal. In 1851 all tolls were abolished upon freight carried over railroads, under the expectation that the revenues from the enlarged canals would prove adequate to the payment of the interest upon the canal debt.

During the time that tolls were imposed upon the railroads, the amount received from them by the State steadily increased from ten thousand, four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-four cents, in 1845, to one hundred and sixty-three thousand, two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty cents, in 1851. On the through freight carried the whole length of the line of the Central railroad in 1857, the tolls, at two mill rates, would have been four hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, and in 1858, four hundred and forty thousand, four hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-eight cents. On the through freights, carried over the New-York and Erie railroad in 1857, the tolls at the same rate would have been about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Since 1851 the tolls received from the canals have steadily decreased from three millions, seven hundred and three thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-one cents, the amount in 1851, to one million, eight hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and eighty cents the amount in 1859, though the tonnage has remained about the same, having been three millon, five hundred and eighty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three tons in 1851, and three million, six hundred and sixty-five thousand, one hundred and ninety-two in 1859. The loss in tolls has been caused by the diversion from the canals to the railroads of a large portion of those classes of freight which formerly paid high tolls and which the heavy reductions in canal tolls failed to retain, while the tonnage of the canals has been maintained by the increase in those classes of heavy freight which the railroads cannot profitably transport. Examination shows that the tonnage of the railroads is largely in excess on all classes of freight, except the products of the forest and vegetable food, and that even in the latter class the railroads are gaining rapidly.

If, therefore, the constantly-increasing amount of freight carried over the railroads has occasioned a corresponding diminution of our canal revenues until the interest on the canal debt, formerly paid from these revenues, has now to be drawn by direct taxation from the people, is there not an imperative necessity for protective legislation? I cannot doubt either the wisdom or the justice of reimposing, for a few years, a moderate toll per ton, during the season of navigation, upon all freight passing over railroads competing with the canals, or of requiring these roads to pay an aggregate equivalent in money, annually, into the treasury. When the canals shall have been completed the railroads should be relieved of a burden temporarily imposed, so that commerce may have the advantage of the quickest and cheapest means of transit for merchandise and produce to and from the vast and bountiful West.

The number of convicts in the prisons of the State on the 1st days of October, in the years 1859 and 1858, with the number of cells in each prison, was as follows:

	1859.	1858.	Cells.
Sing Sing, males	1,092	968	991
Sing Sing, females	126	104	81
Auburn, males	811	696	770
Clinton, males	447	358	390
Total	2,486	2,126	2,232

The average number of convicts per day in each prison during the past year, has been, at Sing Sing, males, one thousand and fifty-five; females, one hundred and twenty-three. Auburn, seven hundred and eighty-seven; Clinton, about four hundred and three. The average number of recommitments at Sing Sing, for seven years past, has been twelve per cent. of males, and five and a half per cent. of females; indicating that our prisons are to a greater extent reformatory institutions than has been supposed.

The expenses for the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, were:

Sing Sing, males	$119,416 07
Sing Sing, females	9,023 87
Sing Sing, total	$128,439 94
Auburn	79,875 07
Clinton	71,018 67
Total expenses	$279,333 68

Of this sum there was expended for buildings and repairs, nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents at Sing Sing; seven thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-six cents at Auburn, and three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents at Clinton.

The earnings during the same period were:

Sing Sing	$96,649 13
Auburn	72,683 33
Clinton	21,579 06
Total	$190,911 52
Making an excess of expenditures over earnings	
At Sing Sing	$31,790 81
At Auburn	9,191 74
At Clinton	49,439 61
Or in all	$88,422 16

Against $234,290 01 in 1858.

The average cost of maintenance of each convict per month, including everything but building and repairs, is, at Sing Sing, eight dollars and thirty-one cents. Auburn, seven dollars and sixty-eight cents; Clinton, thirteen dollars and eighty-six cents. It affords me gratification to say that there is a marked improvement in the management of the prisons, the effects of which will be even more obviously seen during the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1859. Indeed there is reason to believe that the time is not distant when the prisons will, as they should, cease to be a drain upon the treasury. The salary of the Agents and Wardens is wholly disproportioned to the services rendered by them, and the responsibility imposed upon them, and I recommend that it be increased.

Sing Sing is the only prison where females are received, and the average expense of that prison is therefore necessarily increased. It is worthy of your consideration whether it would not be proper so to change the law as to provide that females convicted of crimes involving imprisonment for brief periods should be sent to the penitentiaries instead of the State Prison. Whether this is or is not done, there is an obvious propriety in providing for keeping the expenses and receipts of the female prison by themselves.

The disproportionate cost of maintaining the prison at Dannemora, in Clinton county, shows that its original design and location there was an error. It was constructed under the expectation that convict labor could be profitably employed in the mining of ore and the manufacture of iron; and this has been almost the only branch of manufacture pursued there. Experience has shown that it is impossible to excite sufficient competition among contractors in this business to procure a just price for convict labor, and that the labor itself is of necessity hard, repulsive and uninstructive to the convict and not remunerative to the State. The only possible remedies are to remove or abandon the prison, or to introduce more productive branches of manufacture. Deeming the former course entirely inexpedient, the commissioners appointed under the act of April 18, 1859, to provide additional accommodations for convicts (consisting of the Governor, Lieut.-Governor and Comptroller), unanimously decided, after mature consideration and a careful examination of the several prisons, to enlarge Clinton prison by the extension of the present building, so as to give one hundred and fifty-six new cells. This enlargement is now nearly completed and will cost about thirteen thousand dollars. It enables the State to introduce other branches of business, while continuing during the existence of the present contracts the manufacture of iron. Contracts have already been made for the employment in other branches of manufacture of all the convicts that the State can furnish at that prison. It was hoped that it would be unnecessary to provide further prison accommodations at present, but the constantly increasing number of convicts now renders it necessary that one or both of the other prisons should be enlarged, or a new prison constructed within a short time.

Under the act of April 18, 1859, about fifty acres of the farm connected with the prison at Sing Sing have been sold for the sum of thirty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and eleven cents, which sum has been paid into the treasury; but by the law authorizing the sale it can be used only for buildings and improvements at that prison. That part of the farm through which the Croton aqueduct passes, was, by request of the Aqueduct Board, withheld from sale that some arrangement might be made in reference to it.

The Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn is now substantially completed, and in full operation. Fifty-nine patients have been received during the year, and six discharged. The expenses for the year ending October 31, 1859, were seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents, of which five thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty-one cents were for buildings, repairs, and miscellaneous items not likely to occur again. The Asylum has room for sixty-four inmates. The establishment of a separate institution for insane convicts is, to a certain extent, an experiment, but there is reason to believe it will prove successful. The excellence and completeness of the accommodations make the support of its inmates a source of considerably increased expense.

The Commissioners named in the act of April 18, 1859, to settle the account of JACOB D. KINGSLAND against the Clinton Prison, met to enter upon the duties assigned them, supposing that the claim was of a nature and amount to be readily adjusted. They, as well as the agent and warden of the prison, were surprised to find that a claim was presented for one hundred and three thousand eight hundred dollars which involved matters of evidence and detail that could not be properly examined in the brief period then allowed by law. Under these circumstances, the agent and warden, acting under the advice of the Attorney-General, very properly revoked the submission entered into for the settlement of the claims. After this, one of the Commissioners declined to meet with his colleagues. As the law expressly required that all the Commissioners should meet, there was no power in the remaining two to act. The two, however, awarded that the State should pay Mr. KINGSLAND fifty-nine thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents. I believe the award is both excessive and invalid, and that the whole matter should be again passed upon by the Legislature.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governo in pursuance of the act of April 16, 1859, referring the claim of ELI CHITTENDEN and others, known as the Averill ore bed claim, have also met and acted upon the matter submitted to them. They decided that a purchase of property claimed to have been made by the State in April, 1856, for $100,000, was invalid, and awarded that the State pay to the claimants $35,000. The claim presented was for the purchase-money with interest, or for damages, amounting to $165,000, while the State admitted a considerable indebtedness. The award is by its terms binding and final upon all parties. It is believed to be just to the claimants, and advantageous to the State, as it extinguishes a large claim, and terminates a long-protracted controversy.

Most of the expense of administering justice in criminal cases is now borne by the counties within which the crime is committed and the conviction had, but the expense of transporting convicts to the State Prisons, of bringing back criminals from other States on requisitions, and of employing counsel to assist the District-Attorneys in the trial of criminals, has remained a charge upon the treasury of the State. The transportation of convicts costs the State annually about twenty-five thousand dollars. A large portion of the criminals are convicted at a few centres of population and trade, while the expense of transporting them is chprged equally upon the people of the entire State. It would be difficult to assign any good reason why each county should not pay the expense of transporting its own convicts, as well as the cost of arresting and detaining them before trial. If this expense was made to fall upon the counties, there can be no doubt that it would both diminish the aggregate cost and reform existing abuses. The practice I have adopted of ordinarily granting requisitions only at the expense of the county or the complainant has much lessened the cost of reclaiming fugitives from justice. Some amendment of the law is needed, though the counties have usually been willing to assume the expense.

Applications have been made to me from time to time to require the attendance of the Attorney-General at criminal trials, which I have felt compelled to refuse. The duties of that officer do not usually permit him to attend in person, and he must employ some one in his place. Considerable expense is thus imposed upon the State which properly belongs to the counties. The power to require the attendance of the Attorney-General on important occasions should remain, but it should be placed under stricter limitations than at present, and be accompanied by the right to impose the expense upon the county. It is worthy of consideration whether the power which the Attorney-General possesses of employing counsel at the expense of the State does not require some limitation.

The examination of the very numerous applications for pardon is one of the most onerous and embarrassing duties of the Executive. Entertaining a profound sense of the responsibility imposed upon me, I have endeavored to discharge this duty understandingly and faithfully, and have taken more than usual pains to ascertain the merits of each application, but I have granted pardons in the cases of two or three convicts, in which subsequent information has satisfied me that the ends of justice would have been better answered by their continuance in prison. In no case has a pardon been granted without previously communicating with the District-Attorney of the county in which the conviction was had, and obtaining a full knowledge of the evidence given on the trial as well as his views of the case, though the necessity of awaiting the replies often entails great delay. I have, during the past Summer, visited all the State Prisons, and spent two or three days at each in personally examining convicts who had previously applied for pardon, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine. To each one about fifteen minutes were devoted, which was found sufficient to enable the prisoner to tell his own story and to answer any questions I thought proper to put to him. A record of the statements made, and facts elicited in each case, was placed on file in the Executive Department. Besides those who had previously applied for pardon I examined at the prisons in the same way two hundred and three convicts, who from want of friends or the proper opportunity had not previously sought clemency, paying particular attention to those whose length of sentence and good conduct in prison commended them to notice. The total number examined at the prisons was three hundred and seventy-two. On entering upon the duties of my office I found three hundred and ten applications for pardon awaiting decision. There have since been received four hundred and seventy-seven. Five hundred and thirty-nine cases have been decided, including all but fourteen of the cases found there on Jan. 1. I have granted eighty-four pardons and eight commutations, besides four reprieves. I have refused pardons in four hundred and forty-two cases, and the sentences of one hundred and thirty expired before any decision was made; while eight died, escaped, or were discharged by legal process. Of the pardons granted forty-four were cases of new applications; thirty-nine were cases found on file on Jan. 1. I examined the prisoners personally in the cases of fifty-two of the pardons granted, being nearly all those granted to convicts in State Prison. The convicts in two hundred and thirty-seven of the cases where pardon was denied were also examined personally. There now remain undecided one hundred and eighteen applications, awaiting the replies of the District Attorneys, which are in some cases unwarrantably delayed. The larger portion of these are cases where the conviction took place in the City of New-York. One person has been executed during the past year, and the punishment of two has been commuted from death to imprisonment for life, solely on the ground of insanity. Five persons are now under sentence of death. In seven cases a restoration to the rights of citizenship has been granted. The report required by the Constitution will be submitted to you, and to that I refer you for further information.

In examining applications for pardon I have been much embarrassed from inability to procure the requisite information. I have the power to call upon District-Attorneys for a statement of the facts proved on the trial, but in many cases the officer who procured the conviction is out of office, has left the State, or is dead, and no minutes of the testimony have been preserved. Prosecuting officers should be required to file in the County Clerk's office the minutes of evidence taken by them.

The experience acquired in performing this portion of my duties has given me abundant evidence that our criminal law greatly needs amendment. As concerns the length of the sentences and the place of punishment, far more discretion should be given to the Judges. The county prisons and penitentiaries should, in many cases, be selected, rather than the State Prisons. The punishments the law imposes upon technical offences are often far beyond that which the actual crime merits, and, as a general thing, the terms should be shortened, and more reliance be placed upon the certainty than the duration of punishment.

In capital cases applications for pardon or commutation are sometimes based upon the alleged insanity of the convict, and it is then desirable that some disinterested person, skilled in detecting the various forms of that disease, should be commissioned to visit the prison and make a careful examination of the mental condition of the criminal. For this and other purposes connected with the exercise of the pardoning power, a small annual appropriation should be made.

The report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, which will soon be presented to you, will exhibit in detail the operation of our banking system during the past year. It appears that during the fiscal year three associations and three individual bankers have commenced, and one individual banker has discontinued, the business of banking. The total amount of securities held in trust for banking associations and individual bankers on the thirtieth day of September, 1859, was twenty-eight million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-two cents:

Consisting of bonds and mortgages	$6,176,912 79
New-York State stocks	19,262,035 93
United States stocks	1,864,100 00
Other State stocks	666,733 34
Cash on deposit	78,554 86
On the faith of these securities there has been issued a circulation of	$26,490,632 00
The am't of circulation issued to banks doing business under special charters is	10,090,644 00
Total circulation	$36,581,276 00

The total amount of banking capital employed is one hundred and ten million nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand and forty dollars, being an increase of one million and four hundred and ninety dollars during the year.

The school system of the State continues, under the direction of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, to increase in value and efficiency.

The expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, were:

For teachers' wages	$2,443,184 80
For libraries and school apparatus	156,326 37
For colored schools	24,364 00
For school-houses, sites and repairs	724,292 47
For incidental expenses	316,449 93
Total	$3,664,617 57

The amount so raised was expended as follows:

Balance unexpended from the previous year	$422,921 54
From common school fund and State tax	1,322,683 33
From gospel and school lands	19,384 64
From school district tax	1,021,464 05
From school district rate bills	414,062 73
From all other sources	56,227 80
Amount remaining unexpended	492,126 51
Number of school districts in the State	11,621
Number of school-houses	11,576
Number of children between 4 and 21	1,303,486
Number of children attending the public schools	891,533
Number of teachers employed within the year	36,411

The whole number of pupils in attendance at the Normal School during the past year has been three hundred and twelve, of which sixty-three have graduated. The whole number of pupils who have been in the school since its establishment is three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight. The number now in attendance is two hundred and fifty-three.

The academies constitute an important part of the educational system of the State. They are established by private contributions for buildings, apparatus and libraries, which at the date of the last report amounted to $2,222,207. They receive from the Literature and United States Deposit Funds $40,000 annually.

The Militia of the State, it is estimated, comprises in the aggregate four hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred men. The organized portion of this force consists of eighteen thousand eight hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and is divided into eight divisions, twenty-six brigades and sixty-four regiments. The force, which is constantly improving in discipline and effectiveness, constitutes a body of citizen soldiery to which the people of New-York may point with a just pride, and upon which they may rely with confidence that it will prove equal to any emergency in the future as it has done in the past.

Under the laws of 1857 and 1859, providing for the erection of arsenals and armories, arsenals have been erected and are now completed at New-York, Brooklyn, Corning, Albany and Buffalo; and armories have been erected or purchased at Dunkirk, Syracuse, Auburn, Ballston Spa, Schoharie and Ogdensburgh, though some of them are not yet finished. Lots and buildings have also been purchased for armories at Kingston and Rochester. The referee appointed in the act of April 13, 1859, to inquire into the cause of the fall of the New-York Arsenal, and to ascertain the amount, if any, due from the State to the contractor, has awarded that the State pay to him fourteen thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and seven cents. The act permits either party to appeal from the award.

The commissioners named in the act of April 8, 1859, to examine and adjust the claims for the services of the militia in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, have found their labors more arduous than was expected. There have been presented to them fifteen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven claims, nearly all of which have been passed upon. The amount involved, and for which a claim is to be presented to the general Government, is about eight hundred thousand dollars.

The State assessors, appointed under the act of April 14, 1859, have obtained much information, acting upon which the board of equalization, constituted by that act, have made many changes in the valuation of real estate in the several counties, retaining, as the law obliged them to do, the same aggregate valuation for the entire State. It appears that the law of 1850, requiring assessors to attach an affidavit to their valuation, led to an immediate increase of over three hundred million dollars in the valuation of real estate. There was a subsequent steady increase of over three hundred millions more in real estate down to 1856, since which time there has been a decrease of more than a hundred millions. This is believed to be owing to the practice adopted by some counties of systematically undervaluing the property, an example which the other counties are continually imitating so as to counteract the injustice which would otherwise be done them. Another year it is probable that the aggregate valuation of the Sta will be increased. The State assessors, however, have no control over personal property, a very large portion of which now escapes taxation.

The amount of salt manufactured on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1859, is within a fraction of seven million bushels, the duty upon which is seventy thousand dollars. The expenditures have been about forty-five thousand dollars, leaving a profit of about twenty-five thousand dollars, of which fifteen thousand have been expended in improvements designed to increase the facilities for manufacturing. The present supplies of brine, and facilities for raising and distributing the same, are adequate to the production of ten million bushels a year, an amount which will probably be attained within a few years. The very general use of coal has put an end to the apprehensions once felt that the high price of fuel would necessarily diminish the amount of salt manufactured.

There were in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, two hundred and sixty male and two hundred and forty-two female patients. There were received during the year one hundred and seventy males and one hundred and forty-two females. The whole number treated was four hundred and thirty males and three hundred and eighty-four females. The daily average number under treatment was five hundred and nine. The whole number discharged was two hundred and ninety-five, of which one hundred and fourteen were recovered, and fifty-eight improved, while eighty-six were discharged unimproved, and thirty-five died. There remained in the asylum on Nov. 30, 1859, two hundred and seventy-four males and two hundred and forty-five females. The amount appropriated by the last Legislature for this institution was five thousand five hundred dollars for salaries. All other expenses, except for buildings, are paid by the counties.

The whole number of pupils in the New-York Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse during the past year has been one hundred and thirteen. Of these ninety-three were the beneficiaries of the State to the full amount of the cost of their board and instruction, while eight received only half the cost, and twelve were paying pupils. There are now one hundred and thirty-seven in the asylum, of whom one hundred and twenty are the beneficiaries of the State. The amount appropriated by the Legislature of 1859 was eighteen thousand dollars.

The agricultural interest has been unusually prosperous notwithstanding the partial drouth of Summer and early frosts of Autumn. Lying, as this great interest does, at the base of our prosperity, you will not omit to extend to it all reasonable care and protection. Its security depends upon an equitable development of all the resources of the State, coupled with a just and economical administration of the Government. The moderate annual appropriation for the encouragement of agriculture in the Counties and in support of the State Agricultural Society has been fully returned to the Treasury in the enhanced valuation of property and an hundred fold in the general prosperity. The State, County and Town Societies, at once a source of usefulness and a satisfaction to the public, owe their prosperity, perhaps their existence, to the coöperation of the State. The more general participation in these organizations by many of the best members of the community: the increased interest felt in the pursuit as manifest in the augmentation of the agricultural press, and the renewed desire for the highest institutions for agricultural instruction are in part the fruits of this fostering care.

The new State Agricultural College at Ovid, to which the State has loaned forty thousand dollars for twenty-one years without interest, is rapidly progressing toward completion and usefulness. The farm of seven hundred acres embraces a great variety of soils and characteristics, which eminently adapt it to the purposes of experimental as well as of productive farming. Two large buildings are now approaching completion. They are built in the best manner, heated by furnaces, lighted by gas and supplied throughout with water. It is the intention of the Trustees to have them in readiness to receive one hundred and fifty students early next Spring. When fully completed, there will be accommodations for three hundred students. Forty-one thousand dollars, besides donations of stock and implements, have been thus far contributed by the friends of the enterprise. The institution is under the direction and control of some of the best men in the State. Its usefulness will not fail to be enjoyed by the large class for whom it is designed.

The People's College, now in process of construction at Havana, in Schuyler County, is intended to combine practical and general education with daily manual labor. The site selected is healthy and commanding; the college edifice will be well adapted to its purpose, while two hundred acres of adjacent land, of the highest character for fertility, afford ample field for the development of the system. The buildings, when completed, will have cost nearly two hundred thousand dollars. It is expected they will be ready for students in September. The spirit which animated the enlightened and liberal projectors of this college, it suitably responded to by the philanthropic and wealthy, will produce most beneficial results to the cause of education and to the agricultural interests of the State.

There have been received into the House of Refuge, New-York, in the eleven months preceding Nov. 30, 1859, two hundred and forty-two boys and seventy girls. During the same period there have been discharged two hundred and fifty-nine boys and seventy-five girls. There were remaining at the latter date four hundred and fifty-nine boys and seventy-one girls. The total number of children received into the House of Refuge since 1825, is seven thousand six hundred and fifty-one. The expenses for the year 1859 will be about forty-nine thousand dollars. The girls' house, for the erection of which the Legislature of 1859 appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars, will it is hoped, be ready for occupation very early in the present year. When it is completed, the Institution will accommodate five hundred and sixty boys and two hundred and forty girls, separated and classified so a to make the discipline effective and thorough. Each county is entitled to send to this Institution girls under sixteen years of age; and as by a recent law the Supervisors are authorized to fix the compensation to be paid for conveying children from their respective counties, it is hoped that this right will be more generally exercised.

The number of inmates in the Western House of Refuge at Rochester was, on Jan. 1, 1859, three hundred and eighty-six; since that time and down to Nov. 23, one hundred and fifty-three have been received, and one hundred and twenty-five discharged and put to service, leaving at the latter date four hundred and fourteen inmates. The highest number in the institution during the past year has been four hundred and twenty-seven, and the average number four hundred and five. The previous year the average number was three hundred and sixty-five. The average cost of support was, in 1858, eighty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents; in 1859, ninety dollars. The appropriation of five thousand dollars made by the last Legislature has been expended in extending the wall so as to give more room for shops, and thus promote discipline. An additional appropriation of seven thousand dollars should be made to pay a balance still due, and to rebuild the workshops. The regular appropriation for the support of the institution is twenty-five thousand dollars.

The New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb contained, on the 1st of January, 1859, three hundred and five inmates. There have been admitted during the year, down to December 1, 1859, fifty. There have been withdrawn fifty-eight, leaving in the institution, at the latter date, two hundred and ninety-seven. Of these, two hundred and thirty have been selected as State pupils, though the appropriation by the last Legislature, amounting to thirty-three thousand dollars, provided for only two hundred and twenty, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per pupil. Besides this, there were appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars for buildings.

The New-York Institution for the blind now contains two hundred and five pupils. Twenty-five have been discharged, and thirty received, during the year. The appropriation made by the last Legislature was twenty-seven thousand dollars for the support and education of one hundred and eighty pupils.

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, is not yet completed. The mason work is finished and paid for, but about seventy-five thousand dollars are needed to complete the buildings. The amount of money actually received under the law of April 15, 1859, which granted to this Institution 10 per cent. of the excise moneys, has been twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty-one cents, and it is estimated that three thousand and fifty-four dollars more will be received. The fact that over three thousand applications for admission have already been made, shows that, though the Inebriate Asylum is an experiment, it is one worthy of encouragement.

The discipline, conduct and efficiency of the Police of New-York fully vindicate the wisdom and propriety of the Metropolitan Police law. Even those who opposed its enactment now admit that New-York never had so good a Police, and citizens of other States propose the introduction into their larger cities of a system similarly conducted. There are seventeen hundred and ten persons employed under the Board of Police, besides three hundred and twenty-one Special Policemen who hold commissions but draw no pay from the Board. The regularly authorised number of patrolmen is, in New-York, fourteen hundred, and in Brooklyn one hundred and ninety-eight; in both cases, exclusive of officers and doormen. The House of Detention for witnesses is one of the most humane provisions of the Metropolitan Police act. During the year, four hundred and nine witnesses have been detained there who under the old system would have been confined in jail. The receipts of the Board during the past year have been one million one hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-four cents, and the expenses one million one hundred and fifty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and thirty-two cents. Of the expenses thirty thousand and five hundred dollars are apportioned to the general office, five thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars to the House of Detention, one million two hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars to New-York, and two hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and seventy dollars to Brooklyn. The Life and Health Fund now amounts to five thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-nine cents, and pays pensions to the widows of three policemen. One thousand and seventy lots of stolen property, varying in value from twenty-five cents to three thousand dollars each, have been received by the property clerk, and six hundred and eighty-four lots of the aggregate value of thirty-one thousand three hunded dollars, were restored to the owners. There have been sent from and received at the central office of the police telegraph, during the year, ninety-eight thousand messages, and by its means two thousand eight hundred and four lost children have been restored to their friends, four hundred and sixty-nine fires reported, and one hundred and sixty-six emissions of counterfeit bills notified. The increased efficiency of the police is shown by the fact that the number of arrests for burglary, a crime the detection of which depends greatly on efficient patroling, is constantly increasing, and had doubled within the last four years. Moreover, the arrests for offences against property have largely increased since 1854, while the reported losses have decreased nearly fifty per cent.

But though the law is thus shown to be wise and judicious, some amendments are needed to give the system its full development. The comparatively small salary allowed by law to the General Superintendent is a great obstacle in the way of securing the services of a competent person as the executive head of the force. The restriction should be so far modified as to allow the payment of a salary to that officer at least equal to that paid to other functionaries of similar importance. The supervisors of the counties of Westchester, Richmond and Kings (Brooklyn excepted) have now so long neglected to authorize the appointment of a patrol force in those counties, that it is worthy of consideration whether they should not be compelled to carry out the intent of the law. Amendments should also be made giving power to pay as well as to appoint special patrolmen on election days, and providing more effectually for the furnishing of proper station-houses. I am also of the opinion that, now that the force has been successfully organized, the time has come for the reduction of the number of commissioners from seven to three. This would save considerable expense, without in any degree impairing the efficiency of the organization.

The very general favor that has been manifested towards the Central Park, of the City of New-York, demonstrates that it will more than realize the high expectations of its projectors. Though it is an undertaking of the municipality within which it is situated, the fame of its attractions and of the fidelity of its management have marked it throughout the country not only as preëminently the foremost work of its kind, but as a standard of taste and skill in all the arts that have been so intelligently combined in its construction. The Commissioners having obtained the approval of the Common Council of the City of New-York, will apply to the Legislature for further means to complete this work, and I the more cheerfully commend their application to you because it appears from official sources that the amount to accrue to the Treasury of the City by reason of an increase in the value of property on account of the opening of the Park will probably more than afford means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for its purchase and improvement, without any increase in the general rate of taxation. The fidelity hitherto shown by the Commissioners, who, it may be mentioned, receive no remuneration, affords a guarantee that the money will be carefully expended.

The Legislature of 1859 made an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to provide "temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease," and introduced a provision into the bill requiring the Commissioners to remove the sick from the Marine Hospital on Staten Island. Under this last provision, thirty-eight persons were removed on June 27, to Ward's and Blackwell's Island. After such removal no sick person could legally be sent to the Marine Hospital. The Commissioners, not successful in procuring "temporary accommodations" on land, purchased the hull of an ocean steamer, fitted it up as a floating hospital, and anchored it in the lower bay, about three miles from the nearest land, where it remained till the end of September, when it was removed, and anchored off the old Quarantine station. The Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine tendered the control and management of the Floating Hospital to the Commissioners of Emigration, who refused to accept it, or to pay the expenses connected with it. The Quarantine Commissioners then proceeded to provide it with a proper medical and other staff. Under their charge it has proved eminently successful, and in the opinion of the Commissioners has shown that "floating hospitals are well adapted for the treatment of Quarantine diseases, and are as safe for the patients and the public as any hospital on land can be, and that they may be relied on as temporary accommodations until a new quarantine location can be secured and proper buildings prepared." The Commissioners have drawn from the treasury twenty-nine thousand four hundred and five dollars, of which twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents were for the purchase, finishing, furnishing and anchoring of the floating hospital. A considerable portion of the expense of maintaining it has not been paid, because the Comptroller did not deem himself authorized to pay it. The same experience which has shown that floating hospitals may be relied upon for temporary purposes teaches that "in point of economy and convenience, they are not as well adapted to the purpose of a permanent quarantine establishment as hospitals on land." Efforts for procuring a location for a permanent hospital on land will be continued, and an appropriation should be made to meet the probable cost of the land and necessary buildings; as also for the support

ceasing evil than now exist. These provisions should be broad enough to include defalcations by public officers, by the directors and agents of corporations, and by persons invested with private trusts, and to include all other acts and omissions with fraudulent intent whereby the trust should be endangered; all such offences should be punished criminally.

Power should be given to the Governor to suspend for misbehavior, during the recess of the Senate, all officers whose removal or suspension is not otherwise provided for.

I think it both desirable and just that all resident aliens should be empowered to acquire, hold and convey real estate at their pleasure. To [illegible] narrow and proscriptive [illegible] of New-York should not

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There is a tendency to seek special legislation for the accomplishment of objects attainable under general laws. New-York long since wisely decided that such legislation should not be encouraged, and incorporated this principle into the Constitution of 1846. I recommend that the policy of general laws be adhered to. By extending the powers of the Boards of Supervisors the convenience of the people would be promoted and the time of the Legislature saved.

I had occasion at various times to communicate to the last Legislature my views of the Constitutional provision on the subject of special acts of incorporation for purposes other than municipal. Further reflection has strengthened my convictions of their justice.

Village charters occupy a considerable portion of our annual volumes of laws. They are filled with minute details which might readily be comprehended in the general act applicable to all cases, leaving to be provided for by special charters only the peculiar provisions which are doubtless necessary in some cases.

The general law providing for the change of names is found, in practice, not to apply to infants. It should be changed in that respect.

The failure of several railroad companies to pay the interest upon their mortgage debts, and the delays interposed to prevent the execution of the contracts by the transfer of the road to the trustees named in the mortgages, and the great depreciation and loss which are thereby occasioned, show that our laws are imperfect. The State of Connecticut has enacted a law requiring the courts, on the petition of any bondholder or secured creditor, to put the trustees in possession of the road and all its appurtenances without delay. Such a law carries out the obvious contract of the parties, and is perfectly just to all. I recommend a similar enactment for this State.

The past year has furnished melancholy evidence that our railway companies do not always maintain their road-beds in a condition to insure the safe transportation of passengers over them. Authority should be conferred upon some officer to prevent the turning of a wheel on any road which is not in a safe condition. I recommend that the State Engineer and Surveyor be required, whenever complaint is made to him or he has reason to believe it necessary, to examine the road-bed and bridges of any railroad, and if in his opinion they are not safe, then to apply to any Judge of the Supreme Court and obtain from them a summary order, closing the road till it is put in proper condition.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of State that during the year 1858 relief was granted by the public in two hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and fifty-five cases, equal to seven and four-tenths per cent of the entire population, at an expense of one million four hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-eight cents. Of those relieved forty-one per cent. were natives of this country, and fifty-nine per cent. were foreigners. While in the twenty years from 1831 to 1851 the population of the State increased only sixty-one per cent., pauperism increased in the same period seven hundred and six per cent. In 1831 there was one person relieved to every one hundred and twenty-three inhabitants; in 1841 one to every thirty-nine; in 1851 one to every twenty-four, and in 1856 one to every seventeen. Though many persons doubtless received relief in more than one place and therefore appear repeatedly in the returns, and though many of the persons relieved were not paupers, in the ordinary sense of the word, it is still clear that the evil is a great and increasing one, which urgently demands a remedy. Those most conversant with the subject are of the opinion that, although the existing laws are correct in principle, there is an imperative necessity for such legislation as shall secure their more certain and prompt enforcement.

The Excise law, in part through its own defects, and in part through the action of those whose duty it should be to enforce it, has not produced the good results that were expected or of which it is capable. The time within which meetings for the granting of licenses may be held should be limited, so that they may not be prolonged through the year, as is now the case in some localities; and some restrictions should be imposed as to the number of licenses granted. It is not improbable that other amendments are needed, but I deem these two important.

The Legislature of 1859, by the passage of concurrent resolutions, initiated an important amendment of the Constitution designed to improve the efficiency and stability of the Court of Appeals. Experience has shown that the frequent changes in the judges of that Court tend to prevent the dispatch of business with the rapidity and certainty that is imperatively demanded. The last Legislature also initiated another amendment of the Constitution abolishing the property qualification for men of color. Both of these proposed amendments must be adopted by you before they can be submitted to the people, and by their sanction become a part of the fundamental law.

Towards the close of the last session of the Legislature I felt it to be my duty to return, with my objections, a bill "To facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad," which bill made an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars from the treasury. The Legislature was induced to grant that aid, it is presumed, in consideration of the fact that the section of the State through which that road is to run is isolated, and has not directly participated in the liberal expenditures for improvements, by means of which other portions of the State have been so largely benefited. The reasons which led me to withhold my approval from the bill were conclusive to my mind, and under similar circumstances would lead to the same action. This measure has been presented to the people, accompanied by my objections, and may return for reconsideration. It may be proper, therefore, to say at this time, that if the immediate representatives of the people, chosen as the entire Legislature has been since my objections were made public, deem the aid of the State due to a sequestered section, and think proper to pass, by a constitutional vote, a bill for that object, providing therein, by tax or otherwise, the money to pay whatever appropriation is made, I shall yield my own opinions to the will of the people thus expressed.

No efforts should be omitted to maintain the dignity and purity of legislation, uninfluenced by the importunities of those who resort to improper means to affect it. I deem it unnecessary to repeat the views expressed in my first annual Message upon this subject, but it is my intention to do everything in my power to put an end to the abuses which exist. Officers whose duties are at a distance from Albany should not leave their posts and make it a business to procure or prevent legislation. If in the discharge of their official duties they perceive defects in the laws, they may rightfully point them out to the proper Committees, but to do more is misconduct, and will be regarded as sufficient ground of removal from office.

The Legislature of 1859 gave effect to that provision of the Constitution which requires that "laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage." The experience gained at the recent State election has shown that as a whole it has fully answered its purpose, even amid the difficulties inseparably connected with the introduction of a new law of this character, and notwithstanding the attempts in some quarters to embarrass its action. The great object of excluding from the ballot-box all illegal votes has been substantially attained, so that every elector may be sure that he can exert his due influence in the choice of rulers. Some few amendments to the law are however needed. The registers already prepared should be the basis of those used at future elections, but the registering board should meet prior to each election, and after hearing testimony, add the names of legal voters not already on them, and erase those not rightfully there. A list showing only those added and those stricken off should then be prepared and published. Distinct authority should be given to inspectors of election to administer oaths, and it should be made a misdemeanor to receive the vote of any person who is not registered, and who has not complied with the law. When these, and, perhaps, a few other changes are made, I feel sure that by its quiet, effectual and inexpensive operation the system will commend itself to all. Every effort should be made to encourage, and, perhaps, compel the legal voters to exercise the right of voting, which is at once a privilege and a duty. An effectual means of contributing to this desirable end would be to make the day of all general elections a legal holiday.

Without wishing to give undue importance to the subject, which, for so many years has agitated the country, I nevertheless am constrained to say that it continues to maintain such proportions, that I do not feel at liberty to disregard it in my annual message. It is not to be denied that there is an apparent determination on the one hand to extend and strengthen the institution of human slavery as a political power on this continent, and on the other an equally determined spirit to resist its extension and influence. So long as the leaders of opinion in all sections of our country were substantially agreed in the sentiment that Slavery was an anomaly and an evil to be restricted and endured until time and opportunity should indicate the means of its peaceful and gradual extinction, it was not a source of fraternal discord and sectional strife, and could not have been made one. But the novel doctrines which affirm that Slavery is no evil at all, but a positive good—a good to be commended, diffused, perpetuated—and which logically require the conversion of our present Federal Territories into new slave marts, and the acquisition of additional provinces and islands, expressely to fortify and increase the power of this social evil, are plainly incompatible with that perfect amity and concord, which it is the interest of [illegible] and the desire of the people of this State, at [illegible] to maintain through all time.

New-York yields to none of her sister States in her devotion to the Union. She regards it as the fruit of a long-protracted contest for liberty and independence, and she cherishes it for its present benefits and its guarantees for the future. Her citizens discovered at a very early period that Slavery was an evil, and prompt and considerate provision was made for its extinction. So far as our example was worthy of imitation, the other members of the Confederacy had the advantage of it; but we never claimed that we had the right to interfere, directly or indirectly, with Slavery as it existed in the other States of the Union. We were satisfied with the solemn and earnest declaration recorded upon our statute-book that we regarded Slavery as a governmental and social evil, and treated it accordingly. New-York still maintains the same position. She emphatically disavows all sympathy or cooperation with those misguided men who, no matter under what provocation, have sought in the past, or who may seek in the future, unlawfully to interfere with the institutions of any of her sister States.

That the offenders in the recent invasion of Virginia intended to subvert the existing Government and establish in its stead another more consonant with their notions of justice and equal rights, is not certain: that they proposed to liberate and arm the slaves of that region and aid their escape to a foreign country, is beyond dispute. And that purpose, it need hardly be observed, was unlawful, and certain to be resisted at all hazards. Bloodshed thus incited, rests, in the eye of human law, on the heads of those whose violation of laws provoked or caused it. We may admit that their aims were unselfish and even philanthropic—that they honestly believed and felt that they were risking liberty and life in behalf of the wronged and oppressed—but we must never forget the obvious truth, that social order can only exist through a general recognition of the sanctity of law, and that tranquility and security must vanish from that community wherein every one shall feel at liberty to redress whatever he deems grievous, by raising his arm against the authorities and the laws.

Another question, however, is presented when it is proposed to establish or to permit the establishment of Slavery in the Territories. Being the common property of the whole people, so long as they remain Territories, New-York will claim the right to participate in their government. In no way can she do so except through the agency of her chosen representatives in Congress; and therefore it is that the electors of New York recognize the authority of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and to prohibit the establishment of Slavery therein. Yielding cheerful obedience to the doctrines of State sovereignty; having no disposition to interfere with the local institutions of the States; prepared at all times to aid those States in the preservation of their sovereign power, the people of New-York, while always enforcing their views in a legal, peaceful and constitutional manner, will not surrender the right to participate in the reformation of this or any other evil in the administration of the National Government.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1860.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

INTERESTING DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, which arrived at Boston on Monday, were received in this City yesterday.

To complete the telegraphic synopsis forwarded from Halifax, we give correspondence and extracts of interest.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Case of Mme. Lemoine—De Lamartine and his Creditors—Prince Richard Metternich—New Anasthetic Agent, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

Every country has its family dramas, and must take its share of blame in the turpitudes of humanity; but lately France seems to be incurring more than her share. The Lemoine case, just decided at Tours, is only one of several lately tried in the Courts of France, which would have been better concealed from the public eye. The law prohibits the publication of all proceedings against an individual who shall have published anything against the Government; in other words, all crimes of the Press are tried with closed doors; but the well-educated daughter of a wealthy family may induce her coachman to become the father of a child by her, in order that her mother may consent to their marriage; and the mother, in order to conceal the disgrace, may strangle the child, and then burn it—and all this, with the superadded refinement of detail which the French law procedure admits, is regarded as fit reading-matter for the public. The prohibition in regard to the crimes of the Press, is an admission of the principle that the law-courts have a right to say what shall and what shall not be published, and we are therefore permitted to believe that the scandalous trials of which we have just spoken come under the class of proper reading-matter. I cite to your especial attention the indictment of the prosecuting attorney, published at length in the French journals, as an example of the most refined piece of disgusting detail on record.

The condemnation of Mme. LEMOINE to twenty years hard labor in the Penitentiary, and the acquittal of the daughter, is a judgment which, if not generally approved, is certainly not far from justice. The punishment is two removes below that demanded by the indictment—that is to say, the guillotine. The daughter was acquitted on account of her extreme youth, and the loose manner in which her religious education was conducted. Her favorite reading was the *Confessions of Marion Delorme*, or those of JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU. She evidently acted without discernment. She has been brought to Paris by her relatives, and placed under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

A singular incident connected with the crime of Mme. LEMOINE shows how it is possible to mingle poetry with crime—a sentiment of religious piety with an act of cruel barbarity. The magistrate charged with the examination of the house of Mme. LEMOINE, found in the ashes of the chimney, mingled with the remains of the burnt child, some flowers—a jasmin and a rose—placed there as upon a grave.

M. DE LAMARTINE and his debts are again spread before the public for the commisseration of one class and the ridicule of another. The national subscription produced but a few hundred thousand francs, and the poet's debts, as you know, are counted by millions. At first, it was said that his creditors had agreed to wait till he could gain the sum with his pen for his income on his writings is immense, but now we learn authoritatively that the magnificent estate of the poet at Macon is offered for sale by his creditors for the fixed sum of one million of francs. So that, after all, the fireside of the millionaire poet—that for which he has so long contended, for which he has sacrificed his personal dignity before the country and the world, in crying day and night, in the streets and on the house-tops, for help from a world which had more needy charities to relieve than his—the fireside of his fathers is to be at last sold, and then will commence for M. LAMARTINE a real struggle in which he will have the sympathy of everybody—in which there will be no two parties on the subject of his misfortunes. He will then commence to pay a debt of more than a million francs, and at an advanced age of life, with the sole labor of his pen, unsupported by a foot of real estate. He will then, and not till then, be in the position in which other men commence to ask for aid and sympathy, and M. DE LAMARTINE, who is still the idol of a large portion of the reading public, and whose magnificent talent is fully appreciated, will find that there is yet a heart in France to aid and sympathize with misfortune such as his.

You must have heard, even on the other side of the Atlantic, the shrill cry of alarm uttered by VICTOR HUGO on the condemnation of JOHN BROWN. The intention of the illustrious exile of Guernsey appears to be better than his logic and his statement of facts, and he ought to learn by this time that even a man of his distinction is not dispensed from writing sensibly in this critical, but especially sceptical age of the world.

The Prince RICHARD METTERNICH, who was presented yesterday at the Tuileries with great pomp, as Ambassador of the EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH at the Court of St. Cloud, has installed his Embassy in the famous Hotel Montmorency, in the Rue St. Dominique, St. Germain. There is a vast court to this princely residence, and the young Ambassador intends to make such an arrangement of its capabilities as to be able to revive there the brilliant traditions of the Embassy of one of his most princely predecessors, the Count APPONY. Hereafter the English and Russian Ambassadors will find in their young Austrian colleague, the inheritor of a brilliant name and a brilliant fortune, a serious rival in the sumptuousness and liberality of their social and official entertainments. To possess as a colleague, however, the owner of the famous vineyard of Johannisberg is no small triumph for the diplomatic corps of Paris, and I have only to mention the name of the celebrated wine and its owner, to convince every one that the diplomatic career of the young Prince at Paris is likely to be strewn with more roses than thorns. Grateful stomachs are sure to make grateful hearts.

You have, no doubt, before this, made your comments on the list of diplomatic appointments made a week ago by the French Government, and which offers at least *prima facie* evidence of the rank in which the post at Washington is placed by the French Government. It is very well known that in European diplomacy an appointment to Washington is regarded as a sort of exile; it is, in fact, called the Siberia of European diplomats. But this has nothing to do with the rank to which the Government at Washington is entitled, and it is only in this light that I ask attention to the curious list of appointments referred to. The United States, according to the argument to be drawn from that list, must rank as a power of about the tenth or twelfth magnitude. I do not know whether Holland was an appointment desired by the Count SARTIGES, but I am told that he did not desire to return to the United States, and I am told further—and I hope the statement will not offend the late Minister to the United States—that he preferred, above all things else, the appointment of Senator, with the privilege of settling down permanently at Paris.

A struggle is soon to take place in the French Academy for the chair left vacant by the death of M. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Among the candidates mentioned are Rev. Father LACORDAIRE and the Count D'HAUSSONVILLE, son-in-law of the Duke DE BROGLIE, and author of the *History of the House of Lorraine*. The chair vacated by the lamented deceased is known as a political and literary chair, and in this light neither of the candidates mentioned fill both the requirements. Moreover the last mentioned gentleman is antagonistic to the official people of to-day.

Dr. VELPEAU, member of the Academy of Sciences, charged so frequently lately with the duty of bringing before that body new discoveries, has just added another to the list. But this time he was only introducing what was old and discarded in England and America, however new it might be in France. It was the method of putting people into a cataleptic state and rendering them insensible to surgical operations, by holding near their nose some bright object and causing them to look steadily at it, with the eyes in a convergent squint. In a few minutes the patients become rigid and insensible to pain, but not entirely so to reason, and may be operated upon with impunity. The discovery was made by Dr. BRAID, of Scotland, about 1830, and was much talked about in England and America at the time, but soon went into disuse, because it was regarded as only a phenomenon of magnetism, and magnetism was then in the hands of charlatans. Perhaps also the Anglo-Saxon race was less susceptible to the influence than is the Gallic race of to-day; at any rate, three out of four cases on which the experiment is now being tried in the hospitals of Paris succeed, and it has become quite the rage of the moment in the medical world.

Apropos of medicine, I ought to say a word on the decline and fall of the famous Black Doctor. You will recollect the noise that was made over this individual a year ago, and the immense sums of money he gained for a short season for his reputed power of curing cancer. To-day this gentleman is in prison; his elegant furniture, his armoried carriages and his pure-blood English horses are passing under the hammer of the Sheriff, for debt. He is charged with having caused a death by a want of knowledge of the medicines he was using. Those gentlemen of the Press who gave themselves an indigestion at a celebrated dinner given and paid for by the Black Doctor at the Hotel du Louvre, a year ago, have all at once forgotten the subject.

One of the officers who made his name forever glorious at the battle of Solferino, the Baron MAIRE, has just returned to France, having been detained all this time at the hospital of Milan, to get cured of his wounds. Col. MAIRE, at the head of his regiment, retook from the Austrians two flags his regiment had lost. In the act he was struck by a discharge of grape-shot, and remained as dead on the field. He received in his body in all five balls, and a piece of a bomb; the latter was only extracted with great difficulty. The people of his village turned out in mass and gave him a warm welcome home.

The American ladies resident in Paris are about to hold a Fair on the Boulevard des Italiens, for the sale of fancy objects in aid of the American chapel in the Rue de Berry. It will be held in the rooms of a house belonging to the Marquis of HERTFORD, where the exhibition of the pictures of ARY SCHEFFER took place a year ago, and where the pictures of M. COURT are now on exhibition. M. COURT has kindly consented to allow his pictures to remain in place during the Fair. The list of lady patronesses embraces about thirty of the leading names of the town.

I copy from the *Droit*, one of the leading law papers of Paris, and word for word, the following amusing history of the doings of some New-York gentlemen at Paris, who came out here this Summer with fast horses for the European market:

"*A race for three.*"—ROBERT HARLAN and *Jack Rossiter* came together from New-York to England, that classical ground of horses. HARLAN is the master, *Jack* is the horse; but he is no vulgar beast, the latter, without genealogy. *Jack Rossiter* is of a good race, and knows his ancestors. The noble animal was lodged at London in the New-Market, opposite a hotel where lived another sportsman, JAMES BEVINS, a compatriot, a rival, and thus far a friend of HARLAN.

But it happened that one day, in the absence of HARLAN, BEVINS bribed the grooms attached to the person of *Jack Rossiter*, and carried the latter off. HARLAN, in despair, rushed to the bottom of Scotland, all over England, and at last alighted upon Paris, where he found the fugitives had stopped.

Here commenced an odyssey full of vicissitudes and of sufferings. Without any other guide than his eyes and his heart, HARLAN demands of the whole city his dear trotter. Suddenly, while on the watch, *Jack* appears before his eyes; it is certainly *Jack* himself, with the nigger of BEVINS behind him. HARLAN follows them, out of breath, to the stable occupied by the horses of the abductor; immediately there was a complaint made to the Commissary of Police, a seizure, &c.

Thereupon the imprudent HARLAN leaves for London; he collects in haste the evidence to establish his claim and prove the abduction of *Jack*; he returns—malediction!—the injunction is removed, the horse has again disappeared! During the absence of HARLAN a certain TIELTON, pretending to have honestly bought *Jack*, introduced a Referee and obtained from the Judge an ordonnance by default. Then commences again for HARLAN his races through the streets of Paris on the hunt of his horse, sounding with his American regard the alleys, streets and promenades. This time it is not *Jack Rossiter* he encounters, but BEVINS and his associate, CARPENTER. HARLAN follows them in secret, decided not to quit them, were they to lead him even to the sources of his own Mississippi. Happily they stop in the Champs Elysées, Avenue Montaigne, in the neighborhood of the residence of another American, JOHN HAWES, a horse-dealer. There is no longer any doubt; *Jack Rossiter* is there.

HARLAN springs into a carriage and arrives back in a few minutes with an act of seizure and a lawyer. From the *fiacre*, converted into an observatory, stopped a little to one side and with curtains down, they scrutinized the ground. A cry is uttered; HARLAN has just perceived the superb *Rossiter*, spreading before a crowd of admiring amateurs, in the middle of the Avenue Montaigne, his grace and vigor of a pure blood. Who drives him? TIELTON, without doubt. No, it is BEVINS! and CARPENTER accompanies BEVINS.

It was important to know how precisely to estimate the ground on which the referee, TIELTON, stood, who said he had bought the horse in good faith,—so that the inhabitants of the *fiacre* had to use dissimulation. They held down as well as they could the boiling HARLAN, while one of the persons made a *sortie*, and mixing in with the crowd, demanded to whom the magnificent trotter belonged which was thus being shown to them. "To that gentleman with the gray overcoat," was the reply. And that was BEVINS!

Surprise along the whole line! But the *denouement* approaches. HARLAN is going to regain his "noble friend, lighter than the winds." But stop,—a new incident intervenes. Beast and people having reëntered the premises, HARLAN presents himself to JOHN HAWES, with a Commissary of Police, and an order permitting him to seize *Jack*. JOHN HAWES opposes the execution of the order under the pretext that the horse belongs to—who? To BEVINS, evidently? No. To TIELTON, then? No. To who, then? To JOHN HAWES, himself. He pretends to having bought the horse and demands only the time to inform the buyer Very well, but where does he live, this buyer? "At the Hotel du Louvre," responds the imperturbable HAWES. The Hotel du Louvre covers BEVINS and not TIELTON.

The Fifth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine was charged to unravel this imbroglio. Of JOHN HAWES and his pretensions there is no longer any question. But TIELTON has reappeared and sued HARLAN; HARLAN, on his part, cited TIELTON and BEVINS.

TIELTON maintains that HARLAN, being the debtor of BEVINS, had given *Jack Rossiter* in payment of the debt; that in any case, he, TIELTON, is protected by the articles 2,279 and 2,280 of the *Code Napoleon*. HARLAN, as may readily be imagined, denied this mode of payment, accusing BEVINS and TIELTON of bad faith, and demands that a judicial investigation shall be ordered to establish the fraudulent conspiracy, organized with the view of depriving him of a horse without his equal.

The Tribunal, after the conclusion of the State Attorney, M. DEVIENNE, and the pleadings of M. GOUANOT, attorney of HARLAN, and of M. LACHAUD, the attorney of TIELTON, ordered that the investigation asked for should take place." MALAKOFF.

Excesses of the Pontifical Government.

Amongst the documents left by the Government of the Pope in the public offices of Bologna, and found by the present rulers, are the following, which were published in the *Monitore* of Bologna. The first is a letter from a newly-appointed lay Governor of the town and district of Faenza to the ecclesiastical authority in Bologna. Faenza is not a large town.

"Most Reverend Excellency,—I yesterday paid an extraordinary visit to one prison. My heart is grieved. In this prison alone I found 91 persons. Very few of them are under trial. Many depend on the Austrians, many are at the disposition of the Sacra Consulta, and very many have been placed here as a precautionary measure, without any prosecution having been instituted against them, perhaps also without just cause of suspicion. Some have groaned here for months, some for years, some count by lustres. This is an open wound that bleeds, and it is a first cause of the discontent and aversion to the authorities, and of the anger against the Government. Crime cannot be checked by striking at people in a mass; it is not by such means that they can be led to the love of the august sovereign. On account of the recent sanguinary deeds, three individuals have been arrested by order of the public prosecutor, and these three alone have been examined, but without getting at the truth. I have reasons for what I say. By order of Monsignore the Delegate, twelve more persons were arrested as a measure of precaution, but these last were unconnected with the first three, and either they or the first three are innocent. The outcry is all but universal. It would be necessary in this case to adopt firm and vigorous but just measures. But dictate to me, for otherwise I know not how to dry the tears of a hundred families who mourn the imprisonment of father, husband, or son, and these hundred families languish in misery because those who were their support are taken away. By another post I shall send a list of them.

Finally, looking to the Chancery, I found a deplorable void. Above 430 causes have been depending for four and five years."

The letter then proceeds to state the means and persons he intends to employ to overcome this last evil, and concludes:

"So much for the present. I am, with esteem and veneration, your most reverend Excellency's humble servant. LUIGI MERAVIGLIA, Governor.—Faenza, July 16, 1853."

Then follows a decree of Cardinal ANTONELLI, with his signature, purporting that, in addition to the usual punishment for such crimes, persons guilty of picking pockets in churches, or other public places, shall receive from 15 to 30 blows with a stick.

The next document consists of extracts from a judicial sentence of the Court of First Instance in Bologna, proving that flogging and other torments were inflicted on persons arrested on suspicion, to compel them to make confessions, at the will and pleasure of the police. The Judges of the Court of First Instance in Bologna are laymen.

The following are extracts from a sentence of the Court of First Instance, at Bologna, on causes heard on the 12th, 13th and 16th of June, 1856; fifty-five individuals were accused of burglaries:

"SENTENCE.—Numberless crimes have of late years thrown a gloom over this city and province. They have been continual, especially in the plain—thefts, rapine, highway robbery, burglary, committed at every hour, in every place; the number of criminals has been constantly increasing, and they have become more audacious from impunity, while trials have remained unfinished from want of correct information. A moveable column of gendarmes, commanded by Lieut. STREGHI, was ordered to scour the Bolognese plains, to discover the authors of so much evil, and place them in the hands of justice. The measure was good in itself, but its results have not been what they ought. If, in its execution, lawful and right means had been adopted, we should not now have to deplore the many violent and ferocious acts by which confession of crime was suggested to, and extorted from numbers of persons, with enormous abuse and open violation of the existing laws. It has, therefore, happened that whenever this Court has found the confessions of criminals thus vitiated, it has followed its usual practice, and considered them as not existing. * * * Though the accused be of bad report, very poor, and friendly with each other, yet not only are their spontaneous confessions not corroborative of the forced ones, but they are directly opposed to them. The forced confessions, therefore, lessen the value of other indications, both because they have been retracted, and because of the suggestions and violence used to extort them. * * * One prisoner after another retracted his confession as soon as he was taken out of prison, and exclaimed against the suggestions and torments, of which proofs were not wanting. Every argument drawn from such an impure source is worthless. * * *

The extracts then touch on individual cases, always in favor of the criminal, on account of the worthlessness of confession extorted by "beating and other torments." One extract reads: "In regard to CAVAZZI, there is nothing against him except his poverty and bad condition, his confession meriting no attention, because it was extorted by torture by the police force (*farza gendarme*) as is proved in the acts of procedure."

Here follow the signatures of the Judges. They are FERDINANDO SPERONI, President; VINCENZO RUBIANI, FERDINANDO MAZZ, LORENZO LIVERANI, Judges.

Reception of Prince Metternich.

From Galignani's Messenger, Dec. 16.

Prince DE METTERNICH, the new Austrian Ambassador, proceeded yesterday, at 2 o'clock, in state, to the Tuileries, to present his credentials to the Emperor. Three Court carriages, with six horses each, went for the Ambassador and his suite. In the first were M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES, introducer of Ambassadors, and Count DE LUDOLF, Councilor of Embassy; in the second, the Ambassador, with M. LECOQ, master of the ceremonies; and in the third the first and second secretaries and two *attachés*. The cortege entered by the Place de Carrousel and the triumphal arch into the court of the Tuileries, where a battalion of the Third Voltigeurs of the Guard, with their color and band, formed a line on either side. When the carriage containing the Ambassador appeared the drums beat a salute, and the band played the Austrian national air. His Excellency alighted at the Pavillon de l'Horloge, and ascended to the Salle du Trône by the grand staircase, on each side of which a line of Cent Gardes was placed. The Emperor was surrounded by the grand functionaries of the Crown and the officers of the Imperial household, the Minister of Foreign Affairs standing near his Majesty. Prince DE METTERNICH delivered the following address:

"SIRE: The Emperor, my master, in deigning to name me his ambassador to your Imperial Majesty, has particularly charged me to convince you of the high value he sets on your personal friendship. Nothing would be more agreeable to my august sovereign than to see, and more and more, consolidated and completed the relations of good understanding and intimacy which so deeply concern the general interests of Europe. Happy and proud I shall be if my efforts can contribute to the maintenance of the most perfect intelligence between the two Governments; and I venture to entreat your Majesty to continue to me that high favor of which you have already deigned to give me such flattering proofs. In the hope that your Majesty will grant this prayer, and continue to show me the same kindness and the same confidence, I have the honor to deliver my credentials into your Majesty's hands."

The Emperor replied:

"I entertain the firm hope that the relations so happily reëstablished between the Emperor of Austria and myself can only become more friendly by the careful examination of the interests of the two countries. Since I have seen the Emperor, I, on my part, set a great value on his personal friendship. A sincere understanding between us, will, I have no doubt, be facilitated by the choice he has made of a representative whose conciliatory character is well known, and who has so many claims on my confidence and esteem."

After the presentation of the members of the Embassy, the Ambassador and his suite were conducted back to the hotel of the Austrian Embassy, with the same ceremonial that had marked their coming.

The French in the Red Sea.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ADEN, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Not long ago I reported some suspicious movements on the coast of Abyssinia in connection with a politico-religious association of Europeans, who are making strenuous efforts to gain an ascendancy in that country. It was intimated on that occasion that French officials in Egypt and elsewhere were cognisant of the design, and were generally supposed to be secretly fostering it. Advices just received from Massowah tend to show that the scheme is being consolidated under the special auspices of the French Government. A new Consul, in the person of M. GILBERT, has lately reached Massowah, accredited to DEJAI NAGOOSI, the present ruler of Tigre, and furnished with instructions to protect all the Abyssinians under the jurisdiction of that chief, and to discourage the traffic in Christian slaves. It appears, moreover, that the port of Adool, or Adoolis, has been ceded to France by DEJAI NAGOOSI, and that a French vessel-of-war is shortly expected in the Red Sea, to take possession of the newly-acquired territory. As intimately connected with the project thus about to be inaugurated, I may also mention that permission has been obtained from the Porte to build a Roman Catholic Church on the Island of Massowah, to be under the special protectorate of France. The foregoing arrangement is presumed to be the result of an embassy sent to Paris by DEJAI NAGOOSI, and the *quid pro quo* which he is to receive for the concessions granted is avowedly the countenance and support of the Imperial Government. That fact alone is ominous of further interference, and the consequence is likely to prove most disastrous to the interests of the Abyssinian Emperor THEODORUS, and at the same time give to France the supreme ascendancy over the whole country. The province of Tigré, comprising the principal ports on the coast, is nominally subject to the Emperor, who resides at Gondar; but for years past and up to the present moment it has been virtually ruled by its own chiefs, who have maintained an incessant warfare with the Supreme Government. Material aid in the shape of money and arms has already found its way into Tigré through the Church Party, and the projected French settlement at Adoolis will be a convenient centre whence to give better direction and efficiency to ulterior proceedings.

Aid for Fugitive Slaves in Canada.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

Last evening a moderately-attended meeting was held in Grosvenor-street Independent Chapel, to aid in the establishment of schools and chapels for fugitive slaves in Canada; Rev. P. TUPPER presided. After the customery devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. TROY, a colored minister, who has labored for some years amongst the fugitive population of Canada West, addressed the meeting on the state of his brethren in that district, and also in the States. Mr. TROY is a young man, fluent and graceful as a speaker, and, though not possessing a skin of the "deepest eye," bears unmistakeable indications of his race. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was sternly denounced, and many illustrations were given of the cruelty and inhumanity of its operations. Practically, a man of color could not now enjoy liberty in any of the States of the Union; and, at the passing of the act, many who had been living in the free States for many years, and had amassed a comfortable competence, were obliged to give up everything they possessed, and escape to Canada. The friends of freedom were frequently met with the taunt that in the slave States the slaves were perfectly contented, and had no desire to throw off a yoke which was no burden; but a reference to facts would expose this fallacy. The number of fugitive slaves in Upper Canada at the present time was 45,000, and they had been reaching that part of the British possessions, since the enactment of the Fugitive-Slave law, at the rate of between 1,100 and 1,200 annually. Having made many statements to show that the moral and intellectual condition of this unfortunate race was such as to enlist the active sympathies of the people of this country, Mr. TROY remarked that had been stationed four years at Windsor, the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at which point it was that the most slaves arrived in their flight from the Southern States. His circuit included eight or ten different stations, with a population of 15,000 escaped slaves; and he was now seeking for pecuniary assistance to complete a commodious chapel and schoolroom which had already been commenced. On the motion of Rev. Dr. M'KERROW, seconded by Rev. A. THOMPSON, a resolution expressing sympathy with the object, and confidence in Mr. TROY, was carried by acclamation. Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON afterwards addressed the meeting, and a collection was made in furtherance of Mr. TROY's project.

Contemplated Abdication of the Emperor of Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, has received the following interesting letter from Pesth:

"DECEMBER 7—A piece of news so extraordinary has reached the high political circles of this city that it is not without hesitation I venture to communicate it, and yet the said circles have excellent means of obtaining the earliest and best information. The news is that the Emperor of Austria contemplates abdicating the crown in favor of his son, a child born on the 21st of August, 1858, and appointing as Regent his brother, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, formerly Governor of Lombardo-Venetia. The reason assigned for the projected abdication is that the Emperor sees with dismay that Austria is going to rack and ruin, and shrinks from the risk of figuring personally in history as the last of the Hapsburgs." On the other hand, being an obstinate and wrong-headed young man, he will not consent to make the serious concessions to the different parts of his empire, and especially to Hungary, by which alone the dangers now impending over Austria could, perhaps, for a time be averted. There is yet another reason, and that is, freed from the cares of government, his Majesty could devote himself with ardor to the two pursuits which form the passion of his life and the object of his highest ambition—the laughter of game and the tailoring of the army."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 3.

$1,000	Va. St. 6s. ex int.	90	100	Ill. Central R.	57⅜
10,600	do ex. int.	90¾	100	do	57⅝
5,000	Mo. S. 6s. ex. d.	830 80¼	150	do	58
1,000	do	80½	200	do	b30 58
3,000	Chic. City 7 ₱ ct.		50	do	s30 58
	B. S'ge L'n. ex div.	97	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 20
1,000	L. R. 3d M. B.	783 79¾	300	do	b60 30¼
1,000	wich. So. 2d M. B.	40	400	do	19¾
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	57	200	Reading R.	s30 42½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	750	do	opg 42½
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	51	500	do	b60 42¾
10,000	Han. & St. J. R. B.	59¾	1050	do	opg 42¾
25	Hud. River R.	41¾	400	Galena & Chi. R.	s60 64¾
100	Harlem R.	9	300	do	b60 65¼
200	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	s60 16¾	100	do	b60 65¾
200	do	16¾	50	do	b60 65¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 75¾	50	do	b30 65½
150	do	75¾	50	do	s10 64¾
10	do	75¾	60	do	64¾
250	do	s10 75	100	do	b30 64¾
200	do	s30 75	100	do	b30 65
1350	do	s3 75	200	do	s60 64¾
1625	do	74⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 63
30	do	75	100	do	b'w 62¾
300	do	b10 75	250	do	62¾
100	do	b15 75	500	do	b30 72¾
100	do	b'w 75	400	do	62¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b60 34	100	do	s45 62¾
200	Panama R.	b60. 127⅜	50	do	s30 62¾
50	do	opg. 127⅜	100	do	s10 62¾
250	do	opg. 127¾	100	do	s60 62¾
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	63¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. S. 6s. ex div	80⅛	100	Reading R.	b60 42¾
1,000	M. S. & F. B. ex int	83	100	do	opg 42¾
25	Bk. of Com. ex div.	96½	500	Ill. Cen. R.	58
350	Pacific Mail St. Co.	74⅝	100	do	b30 58¼
50	do	b30 76⅜	300	do	s30 57⅝
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN 4, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HUSBAND TO ORDER—THE HAPPY MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES.

BOWERY THEATRE—JEMMY TWITCHER IN FRANCE—NEW-YEAR'S CALLS—OUTLAW OF CALIFORNIA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—DICK, THE NEWSBOY—MOTHER GOOSE—A-LAD-IN-A-LAMP.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—ALADDIN. Evening—THE FORTY THIEVES—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S FAREWELL CONCERT.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN—DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—SENOR OLIVIERA.

CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—WAGER'S ITALIA.

NINTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—CIRCUS FEATS.

DRAYTON'S OPERA HALL—KOOLOO KAFFIR ENTERTAINMENT.

PALAGE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

HIBLOP'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 689 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. KING of New-York, in presenting the resolutions of the Rochester Union meeting, took occasion to vouch for the decided conservative tendencies of Northern sentiment, and to protest against the facility with which the idea of disunion is discussed. Ex-Governor BROWN, of Mississippi, subsequently spoke at length, complaining of the statement in the President's Message that the question of Slavery is settled; and declared that it never would be settled until adequate provision had been made by act of Congress for the protection of slave-property in the Territories. He had no objection to have such legislation termed a "slave-code;" the epithet was as unexceptionable as a "horse-code" or a "cow-code." Having urged the extreme Southern view upon the subject, Mr. BROWN yielded the floor to Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, who charged Southern Senators with degrading labor, by declaring it fit only for the negro. The charge was vehemently denied by Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, by Mr. BROWN, and others, and provoked an animated debate.

The House of Representatives listened to the conclusion of the speech of Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, on the purpose and tendencies of the Republican Party. He asserted that the rendition of fugitives was not reconcilable with the platform of Republicanism; and referred to Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, as having justified the use of the sword for the liberation of slaves. Mr. HICKMAN explained that he had only threatened the sword as a means to prevent the South from accomplishing disunion. Mr. BOYCE rejoined that there was little danger of such compulsion being required, as the South was entirely loyal to the Union. Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, followed, with a speech in justification of his Kansas-Nebraska Compromise measure, asserting that its history had demonstrated its fitness to accomplish all that the Republicans desired to effect through the unjustifiable plan of Mr. MONTGOMERY'S bill. Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, succeeded Mr. ENGLISH, demanding justice to the mail contractors. A general discussion ensued, the Republicans urging a vote for Speaker, and the Democrats resisting it, as the absence of several of that side would insure the election of Mr. SHERMAN, should a ballot be taken. A motion for adjournment prevailed, without a vote being had.

The new State officers, chosen at the November election, were sworn into office on Monday. On the same evening the Legislative caucuses were held, and the several tickets for officers of Senate and Assembly arranged. The Legislature assembled yesterday. In the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. CAMPBELL called the members to order. All were present, save the Senators for the Fifth and Ninth Districts. After the administration of the oath, JAMES TERWILLIGER was chosen Clerk, and JAMES C. CLARK, Sergeant-at-Arms. A variety of bills were then noticed. In the House of Assembly, the oath was administered to the members by Hon. D. R. FLOYD JONES, the Secretary of State. On the first ballot, Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, (Rep.,) was reëlected Speaker, and made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the honor. Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON was subsequently reappointed Clerk, and Mr. E. A. WILLIAMS was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Message of Gov. MORGAN was sent to the Legislature yesterday at 1 o'clock. It is a quiet, respectable document, mainly taken up with the consideration of domestic matters, and alludes to the affairs of the nation only to express the loyalty of New-York to the Constitution, and the firm adherence of Gov. MORGAN to the Republican doctrine of Congressional intervention to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the Union. The most striking of the Governor's suggestions to the Legislature are a proposition for the revival of the Protective policy in regard to our Canals by imposing a moderate toll for a few years during the season of freight upon all railways which compete with the canals; and the recommendation of a law authorizing aliens to take, hold and convey real estate in this State. The Governor is concerned about the defences of New York City, against pestilence in time of peace and foes in time of war; approves our Metropolitan Police and the new Quarantine; desires to see more railways in the upper part of the City, and is delighted with the Central Park. He asks that the property qualification be removed in the case of colored voters; discourages special, in favor of general, legislation; commends our schools, prisons, banks, and asylums, and finds the condition of our State finances both creditable and satisfactory. The new year of New York begins, according to this message, under the brightest auspices.

The Comptroller of the State reports that the receipts from all sources during the last fiscal year have amounted to $5,090,984 03, and the payments to $5,106,003 04, showing a deficiency of only $5,-309 01. The unpaid appropriations of former years have been reduced to $250,000 01, which, with the deficiency of the revenue above-stated, shows a deficiency in the General Fund of $265,-399 01. The Fund is, however, substantially free from debt for outstanding appropriations, as the balance of the State tax now due, together with the excess of the estimated revenue for the year dating from Oct. 1, 1859, over the estimated expenses—the former being placed at $2,994,485, and the latter at $2,815,088 01—will more than make up the deficiency. The total Canal debt, together with that of the General Fund, is $33,883,338 85, and the surplus revenues from the canals amounted to $962,-000 67. As the interest of the old canal debt is $614,263 04, and as the surplus revenues must apply on the principal, a mill-tax nearly will be required to pay the interest of $1,243,395 38 on the remaining indebtedness of the State, which is $21,648,239 86. The Comptroller repudiates the idea of loaning money to pay interest on the canal debt, and lauds the action of the Manhattan Bank in advancing the means for this purpose. He estimates the cost to the State of the canal works at over $20,000,000; places the immediate wants of the State for the support of the Government, payment of interest on the new canal debt, and of the temporary loan, at three millions. After a long defence of his last report from the attack of Mr. RUGGLES, the late Canal Commissioner, he gives in detail the condition of the School, Literature and United States Deposit Funds, and then, after touching upon the defalcation of the Treasurer of Livingston County and the judgment which was obtained by the State against the City and County of New-York, gives the balance-sheet of the State Prisons, which shows that they have cost the State, during the last fiscal year, $187,610 53. The details which are given with regard to the Fire and Life Insurance Companies are especially interesting. Their business has been fully as prosperous during the past as in any previous year. The real estate is valued at $1,098,666,251, and the personal estate at $315,108,117. The total taxation is $16,383,301 48.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania organized yesterday, WM. FRANCIS, of Venango, having been chosen Speaker of the Senate, and RUSSELL ERRETT, of Alleghany, Chief Clerk. In the House, W. O. A. LAURENCE, of Dauphin, was named Speaker.

The Legislature of Ohio convened yesterday, when the House organized by electing Mr. B. O. PARSONS Speaker. The message of Gov. CHASE, which was at once transmitted, recommends the reënactment of the laws which the last Legislature repealed, prohibiting slaveholding. In alluding to the letter of Gov. WISE, Gov. CHASE condemns all inroads into other States, and all attempts at exciting slave insurrection. He thinks, however, that the South has been to blame for much of the recent excitement, in arresting citizens who were passing peacefully through Virginia, and in making offensive demonstrations while reclaiming fugitive slaves from Ohio.

The overland mail from California reports the election of a Lecompton Democrat to the State Legislature from San Francisco. There was much speculation as to who would be the successful candidate for the United States Senatorship. Among the prominent names were those of Gov. WELLER and Mr. A. MCDOUGALL. An important case, involving the title to real estate valued at ten million dollars, was on trial. Two Russian corvettes had arrived at San Francisco, with the supposed intention of surveying the harbor, and then returning to Cronstadt *vi'd* New-York.

Important advices from Mexico have been received. The letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent represents the effect at the City of Mexico of the news of the treaty to be precisely what was anticipated. It was a feeling of undisguised rage and despair. The last hope of the clergy is in the support of NAPOLEON III., against which doubtless they are doomed to disappointment.

The Board of Aldermen on Monday unanimously elected Alderman PECK President, DAVID T. VALENTINE Clerk of the Common Council, and PATRICK GALLAGHER Sergeant-at-arms. HENRY MORFORD was again appointed Reader. The President briefly returned thanks. Committees were appointed to inform the Mayor and the Councilmen that the Board was organized; the Mayor's Message was received, and it was directed that a thousand copies of it be printed; and the Board adjourned to the 8th inst. The seat of the Alderman from the Eighth District is contested by PETER MITCHELL.

The burden of Mayor WOOD'S Message is identical with that of the pronunciamiento in which he accepted the nomination of his party for the office into which he has just been inducted. Taking the different departments of the City Government in order, he shows how utterly the Mayor is shorn of all executive power. He claims that the people in electing him has signified its wish that this state of things should be altered, and for this end he designs to work perseveringly and energetically. Amid all the fault which he has to find with the forms, however, he does not allow himself to be betrayed into any expressions of censure upon the heads of the different departments; on the contrary, he acknowledges that some of these officials have discharged their duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the public. Promising to give his views at greater length, Mayor WOOD closes with the prophecy that "sooner or later, the people will, with one voice, demand the establishment of the 'one-man power,' and the erection of a strong, consolidated Executive Government over the municipal anarchy and ruin to which we are now so speedily tending."

The Board of Governors effected an organization with some difficulty. On the tenth ballot BENJ. T. PINCKNEY was elected President of the Board, and on the first ballot for Secretary P. G. MOLONY was chosen. The Board then adjourned till Tuesday next.

The City Inspector informs us that during the last week there were but 349 deaths, which is a decrease of 92, as compared with the number which occurred during the preceding week. During the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859 there were in one instance 81 more deaths, and in the other 51.

Coroner JACKMAN concluded the investigation yesterday with reference to the steam boiler explosion last Saturday on board the steamship *Granada*, by which one life was lost, and eleven persons were severely scalded. Testimony from boiler-makers and engineers was elicited, upon which the jury returned a verdict that the boiler was too weak, and unfit to be used at the time of the catastrophe.

At a fire which occurred yesterday morning in a tenement house in Division-street six persons were burned to death. The victims were MARCUS NATHANSEN and his two children, aged respectively eight and nine years; MARY DWYER, an aged Irish woman; EMILY BURNS, a child five years of age; and LEAH GROSSMAN, a boy of four years The bodies were all recovered, and inquests were held upon them by Coroner SCHIRMER. In each instance a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Numerous other fires have also occurred in the City within the past two days, particulars of which are given elsewhere.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday; but, beyond the impanneling of a Grand Jury, nothing was done. The Court of Oyer and Terminer also was organized, but adjourned till to-day, without transacting any business whatever.

The Stock Market yesterday was made dull by renewed activity in Money among the Brokers. New-York Central declined at one time to 74½, and closed 74⅝@¾. The various Dividend disbursements of the 1st January occupied most of the attention of the Bankers and Brokers. Exchange on London weak at 108⅞ to 109¼ for first-class bills.

The Governor's Message.

The Message of Governor MORGAN is a much less imposing piece of literary composition than the similar document recently delivered by Governor WISE to the Legislature of Virginia. Where the Executive of the Old Dominion dilates into Pythian pictures of civil war and coming chaos, the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State meekly balances the books of the Commonwealth; and the space which is surrendered by the one to Federal relations and the "great argument" of Union is consumed by the other in a detailed discussion of prison accounts and a careful examination into the claims of rival systems of transportation. This contrast must force itself upon the attention of every man whose fate has compelled him to peruse both of these papers, and it involves perhaps the chief value of Gov. MORGAN'S manifesto to the nation at large. For it perfectly illustrates the actual difference between the positions of the Northern and the Southern States. In the message of the Governor of Virginia the affair at Harper's Ferry, with all its antecedents, significances and possible results, led the van and took up the main line of his discourse. Five solid columns of this journal were filled with the lucubrations of the Governor on this head. In the message of the Governor of New-York, the relations of this State with our Southern confederates, and the bearings of the question of Slavery upon our policy past and present, are dismissed with but little more than half a column of type at the end of the document. These we believe to be the relative prominence of these topics in the Northern and the Southern mind at this moment, and if the calmer and more conservative men of the South would but see it and use it properly, in this fact lies a great hope for an escape from the National difficulties which now environ us. The North cherishes a prevailing desire not to be troubled and excited with this matter, and having heartily repudiated JOHN BROWN, asks nothing better of the South than to be delivered from the further necessity of disowning his ghost.

What we have said in regard to the amount of space which Governor MORGAN devotes to the question of Slavery may, however, be somewhat modified when we discuss the tenor of his language upon that subject. The Governor avows the strongest Republican creed in respect to the authority and the duty of Congress to intervene for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of the Union. On this point he is firm and explicit; and if it be, indeed, a part of the Southern *ultimatum* to expect any concessions here from the Republicanism which Governor MORGAN represents, his calm and business-like statements may prove to the full as inflammable as if they had been launched into the world with all the whiz and bang in which the pyrotechnic ruler of Virginia rejoices.

By New-Yorkers in general, Gov. MORGAN'S exposition of our domestic affairs will be found, we think, to be on the whole solid, sensible and satisfactory. A great deal of it, indeed, may be described as a kind of pæan over the prosperity, wisdom and power of this excellent State, and must excite in every well-regulated mind something like the emotions which are commonly produced by the inspection of a heavy balance in one's favor at the bank.

Beginning with a concise and comely grace before meat, in the shape of an invocation of the Divine aid for all engaged in public affairs, the Governor informs us that while the funded debt of the State amounts to $33,313,338 85, of which $26,807,684 48 are to be carried to the account of the Canals, the premium obtained on the new loan voted for in November last will be sufficient to meet the difference between the amount of that loan ($2,500,000) and the sums for the payment of which it was contracted, and thus to extinguish the floating debt of the Commonwealth. The Governor very naturally rejoices like a practiced man of business over this *exhibit* of our financial situation, but proposes that a penalty should be affixed in future to the creation of obligations unauthorized by the Constitution and the laws. We are well out of one scrape, in the course of which the refusal of the people to indorse an illegal loan made in their name might have branded us with the shame of repudiation, and the Governor warns us not to carry our pitcher too often to the same well. With the example of Mississippi brought afresh before our eyes by the recent action of that State in regard to its "Planter's Bank" debts, we may well lay this warning to heart.

The great Canal question next comes under review, and constitutes, in fact, the main burden of the Gubernatorial missive. The Governor opposes, very properly, the notion of parting with the Canals; but with less of discretion and judgment, advocates the reimposition of tolls upon certain of our railways for the purpose of aiding in the completion of our Canal system. Nothing could be less reasonable, nothing less politic than this recommendation. It is based at bottom upon the notion that the railways having come into the world since the Canals, and having crowded these useful improvements back from the first ranks of financial success, ought to be punished and made to pay for their presumption. To this complexion all arguments in favor of taxing one kind of highways to maintain another must come at last. The simple common sense of the matter is, that the Canals do not compete with the railways. Each of these highways has its own work to do; and the Governor's suggestion that the tolls on the Canals should be raised to a proper paying standard, is much more in accordance with the principles of political economy than the proposition which accompanies it. We regret the intrusion of so unsound a recommendation the more, that the color of the present Legislature threatens to give it a practical result which must tell disastrously upon our Railway system, already staggering under the results of much mismanagement and many misfortunes.

Of our Schools, Prisons, Banks and Asylums, the Governor has nothing but good to tell us. He makes a decided attack upon the principle of special legislation; tenderly entreats the Agricultural interest; utters a variety of sensible suggestions in regard to administrative reforms; and proposes that we should do what Massachusetts did ten years ago, in the shortest and not the least sensible statute upon her books—namely, empower aliens to hold and convey real estate in this State, or in other words, destroy a standing anomaly in our Commercial Law.

If the Legislature will go about its work in the quiet, dignified and straightforward temper of this Message, New-York will have no reason to be ashamed of the pending session of her Representatives.

Mayor Wood's Message.

Mayor WOOD'S Message has been sent to the Common Council, and will be found in this morning's TIMES. It is mainly devoted to showing that the Mayor, under the present Charter, has little or no influence in the government of the City. He has no control over either the Finances, or the Law Department, or the Police, or Public Education, or the Street Department, or the City Inspector's Department, or the Board of Supervisors. The obvious inference from all this is, that the Mayor can scarcely be held responsible for any abuse whatever, except so far as his personal influence is concerned. If the results of this system are bad, the remedy, of course, consists in giving the Mayor more power—and this Mr. WOOD imperatively demands at the hands of the Legislature.

We think that there can be no doubt he is right, and that the interests of the City do call for a concentration of authority, in order to secure the only real guarantee for good government—a concentration of responsibility. We shall not now discuss the question, which may possibly suggest itself to many people, whether Mr. WOOD can fairly ask to have the change first made for his benefit. We are willing to give him the benefit of all doubts, and take his suggestions on their own merits, without any reference to his official antecedents. Viewed in this light, his message unquestionably expresses, in a concise form, the feeling of a large number of intelligent men as to the working of the system by which the affairs of the City are now administered. We are suffering from the effects of the craze which got hold of us ten years ago, under the influence of which we arrived at the conclusion that there could be no good government unless every public servant was elected by universal suffrage. We thus enormously increased the number of elective offices, and in doing so divided and distracted the attention of the electors, and rendered it impossible for them to form any opinion as to the fitness of two-thirds of the candidates for office. What the result has been as regards the character and competency of our public functionaries, we need hardly say. One of the indirect consequences has been their total release from responsibility of every kind. Every one of them finds himself without any superior or overseer but the "sovereign people," which can neither rebuke nor suspend, nor dismiss him, and which gives itself uncommonly little trouble as to his sins, either of omission or commission.

We believe with Mayor WOOD, that we have given the experiment a very fair trial, and had now better begin to diminish the number of elective offices, and see what can be done by electing a few men, and giving them a large power of appointment, and holding them responsible for the character and conduct of their subordinates. In this way the public attention would at each election be concentrated upon one person, and thus be more likely to fasten itself as to his capabilities. At present, while we are toiling to elect a good Mayor, the other offices escape our notice; and after the election is over we find them filled with men who paralyze our model Mayor the minute we have put him in power. Moreover, such a change would cause electors to be more careful in their voting than they are now. It would put a wet blanket on the system of running candidates for the Mayoralty with reference to the next Presidential election. Many people are led to sacrifice the City in this way, in the belief that even if a bad Mayor does get in, he cannot do much harm, and that a good Comptroller or Corporation Counsel will neutralize his influence. But if he were more powerful, and every department of the Government were, to some extent, under his control, no such dangerous experiments would be made. We, unquestionably, want somebody to whom we can go when abuses are committed, and call for their reform, and on whose head, if he fail in his duty, the whole weight of public indignation may be directed, instead of being wasted, as now, upon a host of minor offenders.

Ex-Mayor Tiemann and the Central Park.

The resolutions passed by the late Common Council, indorsing an application to the Legislature on the part of the Central Park Commissioners for permission to raise, if necessary, a loan of $2,500,000, for the completion of the Park, drew from the Ex-Mayor a veto, in which he states at some length his objections to the present rate of expenditure for Park purposes. They are two in number. The first is, that it is unfair to throw on posterity the burden of paying for a work which they did not authorize or control; and the second is, that if the contract system were adopted by the Commissioners, the Park could be constructed for a much less sum than it is now costing. He proposes that the work should be completed gradually, in such a way that the taxation of each year should be able to pay for the expenditure of that year. This amounts to a suggestion that the final completion of the Park be deferred for eight or nine years, and that the present generation should pay every cent of the cost.

We regret to say that we look upon this as tantamount to a proposition that the Park should never be completed at all. We have a most sincere admiration and respect for Democracy. It has, we are aware, many virtues, but persistence is not one of them. It is proverbially fickle and fond of change. It is magnificent in its conceptions, and admirable in its beginnings; but it is apt to tire of its undertakings, if they happen to be protracted and expensive. It asks above all things for speedy results, at little cost. It is fond of war, if it is soon over and the victories are plenty. It has its fits of enthusiasm, and as long as they last, is capable of accomplishing great things; but they are only fits, for our own experience, as well as that of any other Democracy in the world, affords ample confirmation of the existence of these little weaknesses in the character of the sovereign people. It is most desirable that they should not be lost sight of in constructing the Central Park, or any other work of equal magnitude and requiring equal time. There is just now a good deal of enthusiasm for the Park—a good deal of zeal for its thorough completion. While this lasts we have at our command a despot's will, and far more than a despot's energy and means. We can carry out our ideas even better than LOUIS NAPOLEON. But if we let it pass by, leaving the work undone, we may never witness a recurrence of the opportunity. We must strike while the iron is hot. If the Park is to be something worthy of us in our own grandest attitude and noblest mood, as we believe it will be, we must finish it as fast as we can. If it is to cost $10,000,000, the money must be raised forthwith. If we wait a few years, the public attention may be turned in another direction, or the Park may fall into the hands of hack politicians, and become as much our shame as it is now our glory, and the citizens button up their pockets in sheer and pardonable disgust.

As to the propriety of our constructing a splendid Park within the next ten years, and handing it down to the next generation free of old incumbrance, we can only say that we are under no obligation to do anything of the sort. Posterity, for whom Mayor TIEMANN has such bowels of compassion, will enjoy the Park far more than we shall, and will be much better able to pay for its enjoyment. In thirty or forty years the Park will be in its glory. All the planting and gardening which is now being done with so much care and cost, will then and then only begin to bear fruits. The men, women and children of that day will have a better sward to ramble over, deeper shade to lounge in, and a more finished prospect for the eye to rest on, than we shall ever be treated to. Moreover, the New-York which will then use the Park will be twice as large, and more than twice as rich as the New-York of to-day. The island will be as crowded above the Park as it is now below it. All the plain around Harlem, and all heights above the Hudson, as well as the shores of Westchester County, will send their swarms to the Ramble, and the pond, and the grand avenue, and the cricket and parade ground. By what rule of law, or morals, or policy, are we compelled to get ready such luxuries for them out of our own pockets, and ask them to do nothing but keep them in order? Upon what compulsion must crude, unsettled, youthful New-York of to-day, provide the vast, populous, wealthy, imperial city of 2,000,000 with the most splendid Park in the world.

What makes the Mayor's proposition otherwise untenable is that the inhabitants of New-York forty years hence will not be our "posterity." If they were to be our lineal descendants, our lawful progeny, we might feel disposed to make sacrifices in their behalf; but they will be nothing of the kind. The population of New-York is mainly recruited from the country. The accessions to our numbers who will fill up the Island will come from all parts of the Union, and we can certainly see no reason why they should at once enter into enjoyment of the Park without having to pay a cent of the cost of its construction. The obvious inference from all this is, in our opinion, that the sum needed to finish the Park in the best manner should be raised now, and expended as fast as it may be needed; but the mode of its payment should be so regulated as to fall with reasonable weight on the next generation; and, for that matter, the one after, as well as on this, if money can be had for so long a date.

As to the contract system, the possibility of its adoption in the construction of the Park was fully discussed two years ago, and rejected on what both we and the public considered good and sufficient grounds. We have in the interval seen nothing to change our opinion but a good deal to confirm it. Proposing to make a park by contract is very like buying books or pictures by the pound, or advertising for tenders to carry on a war, and giving the command of the army to the lowest bidder. Strange as it may seem to Mr. TIEMANN and his advisers, there *are* things which cannot be estimated and paid for by the cubic foot, and "effect" in a landscape or picture is one of them. There is no sort of parallel between an aqueduct or a reservoir and a park, as the Ex-Mayor seems to suppose. They both contain clay and stones and are exposed to the action of the air, but here the parallel ceases. You might as well compare Gobelin tapestry to a sheep. It is impossible for any landscape gardener to say how much digging or dumping will be necessary in any particular spot to produce the effect he seeks, and unless he can put this down or at least an approximation to it,—or in other words, can make "plans and specifications"—no contract can be made. So far as the contract system has been tried it has proved a failure. It has been found impossible to define what the contractor was to do, and the result has been in many cases to place before the Commissioners the alternative of leaving the design uncompleted or the contractor out of pocket. In short, the scheme carries absurdity on the face of it, to any one whose judgment is not clouded by political partisanship, or whose notions of a park are not charmingly indistinct.

REPUBLICANS FOR THE UNION.—We understand that it is proposed to hold a Republican Union-saving meeting in this City within a week or two. The design is a good one, and we hope it will be carried out. We could never understand on what grounds the Republicans have held themselves aloof from the Union meetings held hitherto throughout the North. If they were either more or less friendly to the Union than other parties, these gatherings would have given them an excellent opportunity to show it, and they could have prevented their opponents from making party capital out of the movement.

The only drawback to their holding meetings now arises from the fact that they are late in the day, and may seem to have been coerced into the measure. The proper time for such a manifestation was the instant they found themselves extensively charged with the responsibility of JOHN BROWN'S invasion. They owed it to themselves, and to the whole country, at once to repudiate all sympathy with that crusade, and to disavow all thought or intention of interfering with the rights or of disturbing the peace of the Southern States. If they had promptly recognized this obligation, and taken steps to reassure the Southern public mind on this subject, they would have done much to prevent the extraordinary excitement which has pervaded the Southern States, and which threatens a permanent disturbance of the peace of the country.

But even as it is, Republican Union meetings will be of service. They will enlighten the public mind somewhat as to the position which the Republican Party proposes to take in regard to Slavery. They will relieve that party from the charge of aiming, directly or indirectly, to bring about a conflict between the two sections of the Union, or else will place it so clearly upon that platform that the country need regard the point as no longer a matter of controversy. We trust the meeting in this City will be held, and at an early day.

A LITTLE SAN JUAN.—Empire has its penalties as well as its pleasures. If we are to believe the Governor of New-York, as of course we must, we of the Empire State are perhaps at this moment on the verge of a great foreign war. The following passage from Governor MORGAN'S message is our warrant for this alarming statement:

"Having been officially informed by the Governor of Conneticut that he had appointed a new commission for the purpose of settling the disputed boundary between that State and our own, and determined to meet this action on the part of our sister State in a proper spirit, I appointed commissioners on the part of this State. The representatives of the two States have met and formed a joint Board, and have examined the disputed territory, but after several meetings have been unable to agree upon a basis for settlement. I still hope that the matters in dispute will be satisfactorily adjusted, but should this not be done, some action on your part may become necessary during the present session."

The solemnity of these words will at once strike every citizen of New-York and Connecticut as comical. But why? The whole paragraph would accurately describe the present state of the "San Juan question" between England and America. If there be real war hidden in the one, why not in the other? A war between New-York and Connecticut would hardly be less disastrous to each party than a war between England and America. Why should a "boundary dispute," in the one case, seem utterly amusing and insignificant, and in the other breed instant visions of powder and ball? The thought is worth pondering, for its relations spread far and wide. Our Southern friends, even, may find something in it not remotely bearing upon their projects of disunion. A multitude of "little San Juans" along Mason and Dixon's line would scarcely make life pleasanter or society more secure on either border.

THE TRIAL OF STEVENS.—It has generally been supposed that STEVENS, one of the accomplices of JOHN BROWN in the Harper's Ferry affair, had been handed over to the federal authorities, and was to be tried in the United States courts. It seems, however, that this is not so. GEO. SENNOTT, Esq., of Boston, wrote to the President for information on the subject, and is informed by a letter from ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., that "the authorities of Virginia have definitely settled that he is to be tried in Charlestown," and that the trial will probably come off in the present month, though that is not certain.

It is suggested that this change has been resolved upon in consequence of the appointment of an Investigating Committee by the United States Senate. The original object of Virginia in allowing the trial to take place in a federal court, was that witnesses might be compelled to attend from other States. It is understood however, that Dr. HOWE, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others, will be summoned to attend the Committee, and that their testimony can thus be secured. A special session of the State Court for STEVENS' trial has been ordered by the Virginia Legislature.

DISCONTENTED.—The Richmond *Examiner* is very much dissatisfied with President BUCHANAN for the "brief and cursory notice" taken in his Message of the Harper's Ferry affair and the agitation by which it has been followed. For our part we consider that feature of the document one of the most marked indications of wisdom and patriotism our President has ever shown. He had the good sense to see that the public excitement on this subject had already been carried quite as high as was consistent with the public safety, and that it was his duty rather to allay than to augment the public feeling. No further "information" was to be communicated on the subject, for Gov. WISE has very thoroughly exhausted the topic in that respect; and there was no special reason, therefore, for making the matter prominent.

RETALIATORY LAWS.—It is proposed in some quarters to meet the non-intercourse compacts which the Southern people are endeavoring to form, by agreements among our Northern merchants and manufacturers to sell no goods to the South except for *cash*. None of the Southern non-intercourse party could object to this upon principle, while it would probably have the effect they profess to desire, of driving Southern traders to other markets where they could obtain credit. A short experience of such mutual incivilities might possibly open the eyes of the ultraists of both sections to the advantage of toleration.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The New Treaty in the City of Mexico—Excitement at the Capital—Indignation of the Clerical Party—Intrigues to Defeat the Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1859.

Since my last by the *Brooklyn*, which announced the Treaty, no very remarkable event has occurred, though the steady progress of affairs in this region and in the interior is of that nature which tends to important results ere long. Gen. DEGOLLADO with Col. BENITO FARIAS, arrived from Tampico on the 20th inst. Señor PUERTO ARRIOS is expected here shortly, and it is supposed he will enter the JUAREZ Cabinet as Minister of War. General UGARTE is left in command of the Liberal forces in the North, but no extended plan of operations on the part of the Liberals is as yet fixed upon, and cannot be until the fate of their treaty in the United States is known. They have recently received a large quantity of arms in Moralia, and extensive preparations for action are being made at that point.

The accounts from the City of Mexico are to the 19th ult. They come by the English paper extraordinary. It is stated that COBAS has been beaten at Tejuantepec, and is retreating. The Liberals are said to have gained a battle at Querreto. MARQUEZ is really in prison—*in communicado*—and the rupture is complete between him and MIRAMON. The latter has marched from Guadalajara towards Colima. The Liberals under VALEZ, 4,000 strong, are at the *barrancas* of Ateuquique. Another account states that an action has taken place between the Liberals and MIRAMON to the advantage of the former.

I am permitted to copy the following from a letter received here from the city of Mexico by the English courier. It is from a thoroughly reliable source, and I consider it more important than anything I have to communicate:

"The news of the conclusion of the treaty with the United States caused the most intense excitement here. The papers came out with the most inflammatory appeals, and declared war with the United States inevitable if the treaty is ratified. The clergy are perfectly furious, and well they may be, for in this treaty they read their death warrant. Stupendous efforts are already on foot to prevent the consummation of the treaty with the Liberals. These efforts are sustained, or rather they are to be carried out by the French Minister GABRIAC, and JECKER. The latter is the head and front of the money power of the Miramon or Church Government, has an enormous stock at issue. JECKER'S whole fortune, I have reason to believe is now locked up in the Church party or in tereft. The possession of the capital by the Liberal Government would undoubtedly be his ruin without chance or hope, whereas the permanency of the Church Government, or any compromise that will recognize the past money transactions in which JECKER is involved will enormously enrich him, and all those connected wito him. The recent issue of $15,000,000 of bonds is only a fraction of the fabulous sums on paper in which JECKER and his clique are interested, and if these issues can be made good against the country, millions upon millions will flow into the pockets of those who have been for many years responsible for the ruinous and fratricidal war which is devastating the country. You can well imagine, therefore, what a stake the parties named are playing for. JECKER has undertaken to forward the protest of the MIRAMON Government to Washington. His clique will have their agents there, and it is said they are authorized to expend $300,000 to influence American legislation adversely to the treaty, and if as much more is wanted to accomplish the end, it shall be forthcoming. Every exertion will be made to work in the Catholic influence, and you may rest assured, a more powerful influence will be brought to bear against the treaty than has been anticipated.

Affairs here are in a horrible condition—commerce is nearly ruined—and yet the forced loans and contributions are increasing. An additional duty of 40 per cent. has just been placed on everything coming into the Church domains. There is general dissatisfaction among all ranks, and the garrison which is badly paid, could be easily induced to pronounce for the Liberals if they had any military leaders in whom confidence could be placed.

The imprisonment of MARQUEZ produced a great sensation, and the clergy are working very hard to get him out again, and it would not surprise me if, by means of their money, they should get up a *pronunciamento* in his favor, and overthrow MIRAMON, who spends his time in running after a few liberals near Guadalajara, but whose real object is to stay away long enough from the capital till the time has passed for a campaign against Vera Cruz, as he is afraid of it, and will not expose himself to defeat again.

The above statements are earnestly recommended to your notice. From all that can be gathered here from a variety of sources, I am well satisfied the most stupendous efforts of an unscrupulous character will be made to defeat the treaty. All sorts of misrepresentations will be made to frighten and mislead. JECKER and his clique must be closely watched, and their infernal schemes thoroughly ventilated. The destruction of that fountain of evil in the City of Mexico must be effected before the country can have peace.

Cassius M. Clay on Kentucky Mobs.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

We have received the following from Mr. CLAY for publication. It is a copy of a letter directed to the Richmond *Messenger*:

DECEMBER 28, 1859.

Editor Richmond Messenger:

I saw to-day, for the first time, my name used in connection with the Lynch law proceedings of the late meeting of *slaveholders* in Richmond, in the following editorial of yours:

"The Frankfort *Yeoman* learns that CASSIUS M. CLAY has expressed himself decidedly opposed to the opinions of FEE and his associates, and that they ought to be expelled from the State."

It is well known that on the 4th of July, from the stump, three years ago, I denounced the doctrine of the "Radical Abolitionists," and the Rev. JNO. G. FEE, that "*there is no law for Slavery*,"—and again, in a letter addressed through the Press to Rev. JAS. DAVIS, I repeated my disavowal of any such political sentiment on my part. I have again and again declared that whilst I was willing to defend the liberty of speech and the Press "*to the uttermost*," as the duty which I, in common with every citizen of the Commonwealth and this nation of freemen, owed to my country—that I did not believe the "radical doctrine *right*, and, therefore, I would not jeopard my life in any such false issue. And this I said to Mr. FEE in private, long before our public separation. But, on the other side, I have never said that FEE, or any other man, or set of men, ought to be expelled from the State. I have always said that if the Radicals, FEE, or any other man, or set of men, *violated the laws*, that I would aid in bringing them to punishment; and that if there was no law to punish our holding and avowing Radical views in a Commonwealth holding slaves—that the slaveholders had the political power—let them pass a law to meet the case. *I am now, ever have been, and ever shall be, the sworn enemy to mobs, as the worst kind of all possible despotisms!*

So far as the Lynch law committee, through their organ, R. R. STONE, strikes at me as a "faction" and a "Republican," I regard it as "fair play in politics." I court full and fair discussion and scrutiny of the principles and aims of the "Republican party." I have not yet learned to weigh my opinions by what *members* may say or think. I ask myself, am I right? and when I feel that I am, I shall not be driven from my constitutional privilege of avowal whenever it may suit my good pleasure, although the Lynch law committee may not be able to sleep with "doors unbolted."

The "Republican party" may not be large enough to meet the wide vision of the Madison Lynchers, but it is large enough to stand by all its convictions, and defend all its rights, whenever with speech, the pen, or the *sword*, it is attacked by despots!

C. M. CLAY.

A resolution was offered in the General Assembly of South Carolina, on the 20th inst., recommending the Congressmen from that State to withdraw from the Halls of Congress in the event of the election of a Republican Speaker.

GOVERNOR SEWARD AT AUBURN.

His Reception and Speech at Auburn.

Mr. SEWARD's reception at Auburn on Friday was exceedingly enthusiastic. Ten thousand persons assembled to welcome his return; the streets were lined with banners, the houses covered with inscriptions; the children of the schools were stationed in a body at the Railroad depôt, and two military Companies paraded as a guard of honor. On the arrival of Mr. SEWARD he was welcomed by Maj. BURGE, and an address was delivered by MICHAEL S. MYERS, Esq.

Mr. SEWARD responded as follows:

"Mr. MAYOR, Mr. MYERS, FRIENDS, NEIGHBORS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is true, as you have reminded me, that I have reached another stage in a journey that has occupied eight months of time and covered six thousand miles of space—the last stage—a stage beyond which I can go no further. Although in this journey I have traversed no small portions of four continents—Europe, Africa, Asia, and America—it is here still now that I have found the place which, above all others, I admire the most, love the best. This is the very spot on which you stand, and I stand upon it, as indeed the one point on the globe, wherever else I may be, draws me back by an irresistible spell; the place where, when I rest, I am content; the only place where I can be content to be—constant, when life's fitful fever shall be over, to rest.

"It is the spot cherished in my affections above and beyond all others—above and beyond the spot where I was born—above and beyond the scenes in which I was educated—endeared and marked as those localities of my earlier life are, by mountain and river, by lake and lake and genial climes. It is a spot cherished by me above and beyond the scenes of any severe labor, of any arduous achievement, and, if I may use the expression without offence, of any personal success. I love it more than the capital of my native State, although in that capital I have borne the baton of civil authority, confided to me by three millions of a free, brave and enlightened people. I love it more than even the Senate Chamber of the great Confederate Republic of which we all are citizens—although in that Senate Chamber I am authorized, with one other representative, to pronounce the will of the leading member of that Confederacy. I would not despair of vindicating this preference by contrasting the natural advantages and the social development of the valley of Owasco, with those of any other place that you or I have ever known. Lakes, meadows, water-falls, fields, forests are here, which are nowhere surpassed; and comfort, ease, intelligence, enterprise and morals, that may justly challenge comparison in any part of the globe.

"But I will be candid, and confess that my partiality springs from a simpler and more natural logic. I prefer this place because it is my place. You may as well be candid, also, and confess that you like it best because it is your place. It is true, my excellent friends, that persons abroad who do not know this attractive spot so familiarly as we do, criticise it sometimes with severity. They point to those dark, massive prison walls, which are just before me, and tell us that they mar the beauty and detract from the grandeur of our city. But you and I never see those walls, or, if we do, they appear to us only as the boundaries of a field of active labor, productive industry, and benevolent instruction. So, sometimes these distant critics are pleased to say that they think that I, who now stand before you, am not an object worthy of any such consideration as you are now bestowing on me, and you, I am sorry to say, do not seem to be much affected by that objection. [Applause.]

"I prefer this place because it is the only one where I am half free to act in an individual and not in a representative and public character. Whatever I may be elsewhere, *here* I am never either a magistrate or a legislator, but simply a citizen—a man—your equal and your like—nothing more, nor less, nor different.

"Our relations to each other are the simple ones of domestic, private life. Among you I see those who are my physicians, my priests, my counsellors and my clients, my kinsmen, not to speak of my children—those who are debtors to me (I am sorry they are so few) and those who are my creditors (alas! that they are so many.) But we are all, I trust, honest and just debtors, liberal and tolerant creditors. We are all tolerant, though not unconscious as Christians. We all worship where we please, and as we please, and do not quarrel with each other about our respective preferences. We all speak for such principles and vote for such candidates as we like, and watch each other pretty closely on election days. But when the votes are cast and the result announced, we go away about our business forgetting the disputes of the canvass. In short, we are free and easy in our social intercourse, quite apt to think well of all the statesmen of the country or every party, and if anybody abroad wishes to secure the good opinions of any of us, his best way is to speak as well and judge as kindly as he can of all of us.

"So, (to Mr. MYERS,) you have kindly recalled what I am sure I should not altogether have forgotten, that thirty-seven years ago this day, after emigrating by a long stage-coach journey of four days' duration from my native region, I opened my law-office, at the age of 23 years, in an humble building, yet standing, but not now as then—standing alone on South-street, and not down without acquaintances of any character to wait there for my first client and my first friend.

"Many of those who were then in active life have since gone down to honored graves. Peace be to their ashes and honor and affection to their memories. But there are yet survivors enough, and they too are yet hale and vigorous men, whose presence reminds me of that early, and to me important period. You, sir, in the County Clerk's office, filed my first declaration and placed the seal of the people upon my first writ of *capias ad respondendum*. Here before me stands DUDLEY EVANS, and here also, doubtless, would stand CHARLES POMROY, the Postmaster, (if he were not officially engaged,) two of the warrant subalterns of my artillery company. The voice that so often stuns my ears and interrupts my speech comes, doubtlessly, from the brass six-pounder which I so long ago procured from the State Arsenal at Albany which my then Lieut. Col. LYMAN HINMAN used to fire a *feu de joie* over my first defeat as a political candidate for civil office.

"These, my friends, were the good old days when many of you were then unborn, and those who marched and countermarched with me as soldiers from Weedsport to Scipio Centre, were as young as you now are. But, alas! my friends, time has brought many innovations. Then we might say what we pleased and do what pleased each other, and if *we* were satisfied, that was the end of the matter. But now there is the Press (pointing to the reporters) and the telegraph (pointing to the wires) and the railroad, with MARTIN GARVIN and his mail bags (pointing to the mail agent) and there is nothing that an honest, good-natured man can say or do here in this happy valley of the Owasco, to-day, that he may not look to find in print in the Metropolitan Press to-morrow. You will excuse me, therefore, for saying that innocent and gratifying as these local and personal reminiscences are to ourselves, they may possibly draw down upon us some captious criticisms, if continued too far.

"And now, fellow-citizens, please to consider that I have been standing already half an hour on this platform, in the north end of our city, while a matronly lady dwelling in South-street has been expecting me to pay her a visit, at least of ceremony, which has already been due eight months."

GOV. SEWARD closed his remarks amid the deafening applause of the thousands who were in attendance.

During the delivery of the speech by Mr. MYERS and his reply, Senator SEWARD was evidently deeply affected by the spontaneous and unmistakable sentiment of affection and esteem manifested.

The Auburn *Advertiser* adds:

"GOV. SEWARD finally arrived at his home. Over his gateway was suspended an arch with the inscription:

'Behold, I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest and will bring thee again into this land.—The Clergy.'

In passing through his gate, the Senator found the clergy, of every denomination and sect in the city, gathered in line to welcome him in person. Overcome by his feelings, the Governor passed rapidly through, shaking hands with the clergy on either side of the path, and gaining the steps of the house, turned and said, 'God bless you all!' and immediately entered his house, alone, to greet the 'respectable lady in waiting for him.' The crowd gave several more enthusiastic cheers, and gradually dispersed—the military returning to the armory.

"The occasion will be remembered by all who participated, as the most enthusiastic and spontaneous outburst of the people ever before witnessed in Auburn.

"A delegation of gentlemen from Rochester, arrived in Auburn on Saturday, bearing Gov. SEWARD a letter numerously signed by the citizens of Monroe County, congratulating him upon his safe arrival home. The delegation was met at the depôt by a Committee of our citizens, and escorted to Gov. SEWARD's residence. CALVIN HUSON, Esq., Chairman of the delegation, in presenting the letter, addressed the Governor in a very neat and appropriate speech, to which Mr. SEWARD briefly responded.

"A delegation from Canandaigua also arrived in the city last evening with a letter of welcome to the Governor from the citizens of that place."

North-Atlantic Telegraph Expedition.

The following letter appeared in the London *Times* of the 18th ult.:

SIR: My expedition for the survey of the North-Atlantic Telegraph route, sailed from Boston on the 29th ult., and arrived here on the 11th inst., having very successfully passed some thousand icebergs at sea.

My vessel, the bark *Wyman*, sails finely, and I hope to reach Glasgow early in November.

This expedition has in view an examination of the route of the telegraph proposed by me under grants awarded to me by their Majesties the Kings of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

I have examined this coast, and find the mouth of Hamilton Inlet to be the best. A telegraph cable can be laid from the sea into the inlet through a very [illegible] channel with a fine sandy bottom. This entrance is deep that bergs cannot reach the cable of the [illegible]or is very fine. We have no frosts, snow [illegible] interfere with our work. I have seen enough [illegible] me that so far as this coast is concerned, there will be no difficulty in bringing a telegraph cable to a safe landing.

I expect to sail from here on the next change of wind for South Greenland, and will sound the ocean as I go along. I will then visit Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and thence to Glasgow.

I would thank you to notice the progress of this expedition.

Yours, very respectfully,
TAL. P. SHOFFNER.

Latitude 54° 30', Hamilton Inlet, coast of Labrador, Sept. 16.

N. B.—I send this by a fisherman to Newfoundland, for it to be mailed from there, and I have no means of paying the postage.

If you wish anything from me as to the expedition, when I get to Glasgow, please say so by letter to me, care of American Consulate at Glasgow.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates to suit everybody from 50c. to $25. Also skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

FROM KANSAS WAR.

Speech from Mr. Thompson, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

Messrs. Valentine & Bates, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in stating that your Alum Patent Fire-Proof Safe is to be tested through a fiery ordeal that ought to satisfy the most sceptical of their superior fire-proof qualities. It remained in the burning ruins of building No. 99 Ann-street for seventy hours, and delivered its contents in perfect order. Your proposition to open your safe on the sidewalk, shows that you have more confidence in your safe than your neighbors, who had theirs removed to their stores to be opened.

L. DODGE,
Billiard Table Manufacturer,
No. 130 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

By arrangement, the entire stock of Winter clothing and Winter furnishing goods remaining on hand on the 1st inst., must be closed out. We therefore offer the remainder of the elegant stock of D. DEVLIN & Co., comprising a complete assortment of overcoats, dress suits, business suits, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, &c., &c.,

AT COST.

This is an opportunity that will rarely occur of buying in a supply of elegant seasonable clothing, at extremely low prices.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORY TYPE, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—By preserving our wives and daughters from disease we shall transmit to posterity vigorous health. Females of all ages, constitutions and conditions will be greatly benefited by the use of these incomparable remedies.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The New-York Tribune.

UPWARD AND ONWARD!

The receipts of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE during the last week in December, from subscriptions, sales and advertisements, amounted to.....$40,873 12
Corresponding week of last year.....27,336 16

Increase.....$13,736 96

The regular circulation of THE TRIBUNE is now:

Daily Tribune	39,000 copies
Semi-Weekly Tribune	22,500 copies
Weekly Tribune	181,000 copies
Edition for California	4,500 copies
Total	247,000 copies

The following table of mail subscriptions (our orders through newsmen not being included) received in the month of December last indicates where THE TRIBUNE circulates:

Number of Copies of the Tribune subscribed for during the month of December, 1859.

Maine	2,984	Oregon	129
New-Hampshire	2,104	Nebraska	126
Vermont	3,555	Utah	31
Massachusetts	1,623	Virginia	78
Rhode Island	345	Maryland	47
Connecticut	960	Delaware	3
New-York	14,462	Kentucky	40
New-Jersey	701	Tennessee	57
Pennsylvania	5,673	North Carolina	7
Ohio	5,608	South Carolina	2
Indiana	3,218	Georgia	6
Michigan	2,636	Alabama	3
Iowa	2,575	Mississippi	2
Wisconsin	2,154	Arkansas	1
Illinois	3,393	Florida	1
Missouri	416	District of Columbia	98
Minnesota	679	Canada	55
Kansas	522	Europe	38
California	2,633		
Total			57,122

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE being larger than any other newspaper in the world, makes it the most valuable medium in which to advertise, and, for the information of Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Schools, Real Estate owners, &c., we give our prices for advertising:

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.

LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS—SIXTEEN CENTS a line.

FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Double rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—12½ Cents a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page, before the leader—TWENTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

A Line averages about Nine Words.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
ONE DOLLAR a line each insertion. No less by the quarter or year.

To the hosts of friends who are working to increase our circulation, we return our heartfelt thanks. We shall strive to make THE TRIBUNE still more worthy of their enthusiastic support.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY TRIBUNE, $6; SEMI-WEEKLY, $3; WEEKLY, $2. For Club terms, see TRIBUNE of any date.
Address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings,
New-York.

"A Feast of Fat Things."

OSCAR FLORENCE, No. 609 Broadway, will serve up on Monday, Jan. 2, 1860, a set of Ribs of Beef, a Prize Lamb, and a Prize Sheep, raised and stalled expressly for his establishment by Wm. Goodheart, of Washington Market.

In addition to these substantials, his larder will be supplied, as usual, with all the luxuries and delicacies of the season; and his numerous friends will find his stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars to be the ne plus ultra of perfection.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 96 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$105
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasure to add one more testimonial to the merits of the justly celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. After being exposed to the most intense heat for the space of THIRTY-SIX HOURS, at the burning of my warehouse, No. 61 Beekman-st. I find on opening the same all my books, papers, bank bills, insurance policies, &c., &c., in *perfect order*. Very respectfully yours,
J. D. EDREHI.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 313 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Happy New Year, 1860.—Ladies, we wish you all a happy New Year, and return you our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage extended towards us for the past year. Hoping by strict attention to business, and selling good articles at moderate prices, to merit a continuance of your favors, with respect, J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

King Solomon's Temple.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Recent Great Fires
AT
ATLANTA, Geo.,
MARIANNA, Fla.,
RICHMOND, Va.

ATLANTA, Geo., Dec. 10, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co.: This is to certify that I have owned and used one of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes, for some time, and at the late destructive and extensive fire in the city of Atlanta, on the night of Nov. 16, 1859, the Safe had valuable papers in it. It was in my law office, on the second floor, in Mr. Markham's large three-story brick building, and during the fire and burning of said building, the Safe fell into the cellar and there remained imbedded in the midst of the hot ruins for EIGHTEEN DAYS AND NIGHTS. It was then taken out, and when opened (although the Safe, in its present injured condition outside, was unfit for further use,) the papers were all safe.

This severe test convinces me that it is decidedly best to have "Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes" for protection of papers against fire.

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5, 1859.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: In the late disastrous fire I had some two hundred dollars in one of Herring's Patent Safes, and after the fire, when the Safe was taken from the ruins and opened to my most complete satisfaction not a dollar was injured. I feel completely satisfied that the genuine Herring's Patent Safes are perfectly fire-proof, for any safe that could stand the heat this one did, lying amongst burning spirits, liquors, oils, &c., for hours, must unquestionably be the most perfect protection against fire ever manufactured. I make this statement most cheerfully, and remain, yours truly,

J. A. GIBSON.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I had one of your Safes in the late disastrous fire which occurred here on the 16th ult. My books and papers, also some ninety watches and watch materials, were in the Safe, and although the Safe was under an intense heat for a long time, upon getting it open I found everything saved, to my complete satisfaction. I can, therefore, readily testify to the perfect fire-proof quality of Herring's Patent Safe, and it is with much pleasure I give you these facts. Yours, respectfully,

RILEY S. BAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was red hot, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars, in bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours,
F. H. COLEMAN.

GREAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: On the 26th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent-Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours,
B. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam Sawing and Carpenter Shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEORGE GIBSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

King Solomon's Temple.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 275 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Notice.

Owing to a portion of the contents of our safe being destroyed by the late fire including our Bill Book and Pocket Books containing our Bills Receivable, (the ruins of them we have in our office,) we would request from all those who hold our notes, exact memorandums of them sent to us at once; and all those parties whose notes we did hold, will please send us duplicates as soon as possible, for which we will give them a receipt and certificate of the destruction of the originals.

BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO., 67 Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859

King Solomon's Temple.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium,
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 BROADWAY,
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Throat Affections.

From Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.: "I have found great benefit from the use of 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think, from their past effect, they will be of permanent advantage to me. Several clergymen of my acquaintance, to whom I have given the Troches, have been benefited by them." Sold by all druggists.

193 Lots lying between 211th and 212th sts., Broadway, and the Harlem River, being the balance of the great sale of 547 lots—part of the Dyckman Estate, which were not sold on Thursday, for want of time—will positively be sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and of the various agents throughout the City

MARRIED.

FOSTER—MEGAREY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, LOUIS S. FOSTER, late of Philadelphia, to NINA, youngest daughter of Charles Megarey.

COOPER—DOCKSTADER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Elbridge G. Brooks, WASHINGTON L. COOPER to SARAH D., only daughter of George A. Dockstader, Esq., all of this City.

ALLEN—LIBBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, E. M. ALLEN to Miss NELLIE M. LIBBY, all of this City.

SHERA—COLLINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, evening, Dec. 29, at the South Congregational Church by Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, WILLIAM SHERA to MARY E. COLLINS.

WITTICHEN—ST. FELIX.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., FR. ADOLPH WITTICHEN, of Montjoie, Prussia, to Miss JOSEPHINE J. R. ST. FELIX, daughter of the late J. R. St. Felix.

PATTON—BIRD.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, by Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rev. WM. PATTON, D. D., of this City, to Mrs. MARY BIRD, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 1, GEORGE, son of George S. Conover, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, No. 325 East 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

MCAULIFFE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 3, TIMOTHY MCAULIFFE, aged 63 years, 5 months and 23 days.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son John McAuliffe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 146 East 34th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

PURDY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, HACHALIAH PURDY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 147 East 30th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

PIER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, Mrs. DEBORAH PIER, aged 77 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Sylvester Pier, No. 41 Orchard st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family, and especially the members of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend. Their remains will be removed to the country.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 2, OLIVER KING CHURCHILL, the youngest daughter of the late Lt. Col. Charles W. Churchill, aged 10 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 91 St. Mark's-place.

FOUNTAIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 1, EUPHEMIA A., wife of Jotham S. Fountain.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 83 West 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, at 9½ o'clock.

PECK.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 1, after a lingering illness, ANN, wife of Wm. S. Peck, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 31 Hester-st.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 2, of consumption, SARAH A., wife of Marshal Davis, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 343 West 29th-st.

MUNROE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, of consumption, ISABELLA MUNROE, daughter of the late Thos. Munroe, aged 27 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Marshal Davis, No. 343 West 29th-st.

LONG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, Mr. WILLIAM LONG, in the 52d year of his age.

The notice of funeral will be published in Thursday morning's papers.

☞ Philadelphia papers will please copy.

COXE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, FORTUNATA, infant daughter of John C. and Mary D. Coxe, aged 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 100 Harrison-st.

BELDING.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, CHARLES S. BELDING, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the South 2d st. M. E. Church, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Yew Tree Lodge of F. A. M. No. 461, and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Bedford, Mass., and Savannah papers please copy.

BROWN.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Jan. 1, GEO. WASHINGTON FRANKLIN BROWN, aged 5 years, 5 months and 16 days, grandson of J. C. Nixon, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

We lov'd him, yes, no tongue can tell
How much we lov'd him and how well;
God loved him too, and He thought best
To take him home with Him to rest.

MAILLER.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Jan. 2, MARY C. MAILLER, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her mother, No. 107 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, to day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

PEET.—At Washington Heights, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 2, MARGARET ENSIGN, only daughter of Edward and Hudah E. Peet.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral exercises, in the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

NEATH.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, Dec. 31, of consumption, FRED. B. NEATH, aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the High-st. Presbyterian Church. The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also those of his brother-in-law, W. B. Simonton, are invited to attend without further notice.

ROSE.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, GEO. W. ROSE, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Samuel W. Corbet, No. 393 4th-av.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At Green's Farms, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 2, HARRIET, wife of Edward J. Taylor, aged 31 years and 3 months.

SHAW.—In Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 29, aged 25 years, DONALD DOUGLAS SHAW, member elect of the House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1860.
75, 39, 1, 69, 76, 40, 52, 63, 55, 37, 19, 2, 16.
Class No. 2, Jan. 2, 1860.
17, 5, 25, 59, 1, 65, 31, 58, 37, 49, 23, 14, 6.
Extra Class, No. 3, Jan. 3, 1860.
6, 38, 59, 53, 29, 74, 66, 42, 10, 47, 18, 55.
Class No. 4, Jan. 3, 1860.
38, 13, 65, 11, 17, 36, 66, 42, 60, 21, 55, 51, 2.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 3, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

A1.—THE BEST CATHOLIC FAMILY PAPER IN AMERICA.
THE
NEW-YORK TABLET.

Every one should read the highly interesting
STORY,
entitled
ROSEMARY;
OR,
LIFE AND DEATH.
A Tale of our own times,
written expressly for the
NEW-YORK TABLET,
by the well-known and popular writer,
Dr. J. V. HUNTINGTON,
Author of "Alban," "The Forest," "Pretty Plate," &c.
THIS ORIGINAL STORY
will be commenced in the TABLET of Jan. 7, 1860, and will be ready on TUESDAY, and for sale
BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

The NEW-YORK TABLET has the largest and most TALENTED CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS OF ANY CATHOLIC PAPER IN AMERICA.

DR. HUNTINGTON
CONTRIBUTES A NEW AND ORIGINAL STORY.
THOS. D. MAGEE
CONTINUES HIS HISTORY OF IRELAND.
MRS. J. SADLIER
WRITES ORIGINAL IRISH TALES AND SKETCHES.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
Is marked by ability, independence, and fearless criticism of everything opposed to
CATHOLIC TRUTH
AND THE TRUE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE TABLET'S
Digest of foreign and home news, Catholic intelligence, &c., is more copious than that of any other weekly journal in America. Weekly letters from London, Dublin, Paris, Washington, Philadelphia and occasional correspondence from all parts of the Union.

CATHOLIC CHRONOLOGY OF U. S. FOR 1859.
Now publishing in the Tablet.

PORTRAIT OF DR. CAHILL.
Every subscriber for 1860, who will pay one year in advance to the
NEW-YORK TABLET,
Will receive a splendid portrait of Dr. Cahill, engraved on steel, worth one dollar, gratis.

TERMS—By mail, in advance, $2 50 per annum; served by carrier, $3. Single copies six cents.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Publishers,
No. 164 William-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.
C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

SIMON'S PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN. PALMIN.

SIMON'S PALMIN PROMOTES THE GROWTH of the hair, eradicates dandruff, and imparts a beautiful gloss.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Reference given to the most respectable persons in the City who were cured by this medicine. Agent No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMIC

DRAINAGE OF CITIES.

Letter from Baron von Liebig to J. J. Mechi.

MUNICH, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The inclosed letter of Baron VON LIEBIG will be explained by the accompanying slips cut from the London *Times* of the 7th inst. A few days since Baron L., who, in consequence of a fracture of the knee pan by a fall, has for three months been unable to leave his room, sent for me to counsel him in regard to its translation into English and publication in the United States. As he has left this matter with me, I am induced by the wide circulation and character of your paper to send it to you. You will, however, readily perceive that it is one of those things which do not belong to any one newspaper, but to the country at large, and I doubt not that it will be everywhere copied.

The opinions of distinguished men should always be consulted when any great practical question, connected with the field of inquiry upon which their distinction had been achieved, comes up for a new solution. Such a question is that of the "sewerage of towns," which has called forth this letter. That our people in America will wish, on this subject, to hear from the Coryphæus of his department of science, the man who originally laid open that whole section of chemistry which relates to organic bodies, and thus laid the first foundations of scientific agriculture, is quite certain. But the reader's interest will not be so much in the distinction of the writer of the letter as in its force and spirit; in the clearness and positness of its views, and in the deep earnestness for the human weal with which they are enforced.

I feel authorized to add that the intense interest which Baron L. feels in the United States, as the last refuge of agriculture in its migrations to the West, and which has moved him to allow this letter to be sent on to America in advance of its publication in England or elsewhere, will doubtless induce him to answer, through your columns or those of any other widely circulated journal in the United States, any questions growing out of the subject of this letter. I feel, too, that I cannot better serve my country than by aiding to bring this and similar things from the same source before the American public.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
ANDREW TEN BROOK,
Consulate of the United States.

BARON LIEBIG'S LETTER.

MUNICH, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th of November to the *Times*, furnishes me an occasion to express to you my sincere thanks for the views to which you there give utterance, and which I have labored many years to impress. I am sorry not to be able to say that my efforts have been attended with any perceptible results, and I regard it as a fortunate event that a man of so eminently practical a character as yourself has now for the first time, in the interest of agriculture and the national welfare, taken up the question of the "sewerage of towns" with warmth, and in language adapted to produce conviction.

It is my ardent wish that you may succeed in awakening the English people to your own convictions; for in that case the ways and means for setting aside the difficulties which stand in the way of procuring manure from the "sewerage of towns" will certainly be found, and a future generation will look upon those men who have devoted their energies to the attainment of this end, as the greatest benefactors of their country.

The ground of my small success lies clearly in the fact, that the majority of farmers do not know the extent to which their own interests are concerned in this matter, and because the views and conceptions of most men in regard to the circuit of life and the laws of the preservation of our race, do not generally rise above those of C. FOURIER, the inventor of the phalanstery. He proposed, as you know, to supply the wants of the occupants of his phalanstery by means of eggs. He supposed it was only necessary to procure a couple of hundred thousand hens, each of which would lay thirty-six eggs a year, making as many millions of eggs, which, sold in England, would produce an immense income. FOURIER knew very well that hens lay eggs, but he seemed not to know that in order to lay an egg they must eat an amount of corn its equal in weight. And so most men do not know that the fields, in order permanently to yield their harvests, must either contain, or else receive from the hands of man, certain conditions which stand in the same relation to the products of the field as the hen's food does to the egg she lays. They think that diligent tillage and good weather are sufficient to produce a harvest; they therefore regard this question as one in which they are wholly unconcerned, and look forward carelessly and with indifference to the future.

As physicians, who in the apparent signs of a young man's blooming health, discern the fatal worm which threatens to undermine his organic frame, so in this case should those discerning men who are capable of comprehending the range of the question, raise earlier the voice of warning.

It is true that the diligent tillage of the fields, sunshine, and timely rain, are the outward conditions, perceptible to all men, of good harvests, but these are perfectly without effect upon the productiveness of the field, unless certain things not so easy of perception by the senses are present in the soil, and these are the elements which serve for nourishment—for the production of roots, leaves and seeds—and which are present in the soil always in very small quantity in proportion to the mass of the soil itself.

These elements are taken from the soil in the products of the field, in the corn, or in the flesh of the animals nourished by these products, and daily experience shows, that even the most fruitful field ceases after a certain series of harvests to produce these crops.

A child can comprehend that, under these circumstances, a very productive field, in order to remain very productive, or even simply productive, must have the elements which had been withdrawn in the harvests perfectly restored; that the aggregate of the conditions must remain, in order to produce the aggregate results, and that a well, however deep it may be, which receives no supply of water, must in the end become empty, if its water is constantly pumped out. Our fields are like this well of water. For centuries, those elements which are indispensable to the reproduction of the field crops, have been taken from the soil in those crops, and that, too, without being restored. It has only recently been ascertained how small a supply of these elements the soil really has. A beginning has been made to restore to the fields the loss which they sustain through the annual harvests, by introducing from external sources manures containing the same elements. Only a very few of the better informed farmers perceive the necessity of this restoration, and those of them who have the means have zealously endeavored to increase the amount of these elements in their fields; but by far the greater part of them know nothing of such restoration—they think that they may continue to take from the field as long as there is anything left, and that it will be time enough to provide for this necessity when it knocks at their doors. They do not of course know how large their stock on hand is, nor are they aware that when the necessity shows itself, there will then be no means to meet it. They know not that what they have wasted is irretrievable.

The loss of these elements is brought about by the "sewerage system of towns." Of all the elements of the fields, which, in their products in the shape of corn and meat, are carried into the cities and there consumed, nothing, or as good as nothing, returns to the fields. It is clear that if these elements were collected without loss, and every year restored to the fields, they would then retain the power to furnish every year to the cities the same quantity of corn and meat; and it is equally clear that if the fields do not receive back these elements, agriculture must gradually cease. In regard to the utility of the avails of the "sewerage of towns" as manures, no agriculturist, and scarcely an intelligent man, has any doubt; but as to their necessity, opinions are very various.

Many are of the opinion that corn, meat, and manures, are wares, which, like other wares, can be purchased in the market; that with the demand the price may perhaps rise; but this will also stimulate the production, and that all turns upon having the means to purchase, and so long as England has coal and iron she can exchange the products of her industry for the corn, meat and manure which she has not. In this respect I think it would be wise not to be too confident of the future, for the time may perhaps come, even in half a century, that not one of those countries upon whose excess England has hitherto drawn, will be able to supply her with corn and that too, from the natural law, that what is true of the smallest piece of ground is true also of a great country—it ceases to produce corn if the conditions of the reproduction of the corn which has been carried off are not restored to it. Nor, furthermore, is it certain whether the corn-growing lands will always desire to exchange their corn for the products of English industry, since they may no longer need those products, or at least not in the ratio of England's need of corn. In the countries of Europe, and in the United States of North America, great efforts are made to become in this respect independent of England, as being in the end the only way of keeping up the corn prices in these countries, so as to repay the labor of the people.

In the United States the population increases at a still greater ratio than in other countries, while the corn production upon the land under cultivation has constantly fallen off.

History teaches that not one of all those countries which have produced corn for other lands have remained corn markets, and England has contributed her full share towards rendering unproductive the best lands of the United States, which have supplied her with corn, precisely as old Rome robbed Sardinia, Sicily and the rich lands of the African coast of their fertility.

Finally, it is impossible in civilized countries to raise the corn production beyond a certain limit, and this limit has become so narrow that our fields are no longer capable of a higher yield without an increase of their effective elements by the introduction of manures from abroad. By means of the application of guano and bones, the farmer of most limited capacity learns the real meaning of such increase; he learns that the pure system of stall or home-made manures is a true and genuine robbing system. In consequence of his restoring in the guano and bones but a small portion of the very same elements of seeds and of fodder which had been withdrawn from his fields by centuries of cultivation, their products are wonderfully increased. Experiments instituted with special reference to this end in six different parts of the Kingdom of Saxony, showed that each hundred weight of guano put upon a field produced 150 lbs. of wheat, 400 lbs. of potatoes, and 280 lbs. of clover, more than was produced by the same-sized piece of ground without guano, and from this it may be calculated how enormously the corn and flesh production of Europe has been increased by the yearly importation of 100,000 tons, or 2,000,000 cwt. of guano.

The effect of guano and bones should have taught the farmer the real and only cause of the exhaustion of his fields; it should have brought him to perceive in what a condition of fertility he might have preserved his fields, if the elements of the guano which he has transported in the shape of meat and products of his fields into the cities, were recovered and brought into a form which would admit of their being restored every year to his fields.

To an understanding of this, however, the farmer has not yet come; for, as his forefathers believed that the soil of their fields was inexhaustible, so the farmer of the present day believes that the introduction of manures from abroad will have no end. It is much simpler, he thinks, to buy guano and bones, than to collect their elements from the sewers of cities, and if a lack of the former should ever arise, it will then be time enough to think of a resort to the latter. But of all the farmer's erroneous opinions, this is the most dangerous and fatal.

If it is perceived that no country can perpetually supply another with corn, then must it be perceived that the importation of manures from another country must cease still earlier, since their exportation diminishes the production of corn and meat in that country in so rapid proportions that this decrease in a very short time manifestly forbids the exportation of manures. If it is considered that a pound of bones contains in its phosphoric acid the necessary condition for the production of 60 lbs. of wheat; that if the English fields have become capable, by the importation of 1,000 tons of bones, of producing 200,000 bushels more of wheat in a series of years than they would have produced without this supply, then we can judge of the immense loss of fertility which the German fields have sustained by the exportation of the many hundred thousand tons of bones which have gone from Germany to England. It will be conceived that if this exportation had continued, Germany would have been brought to that point, that she could no longer have been able to supply the demand of her own population for corn. In many parts of Germany, from which formerly large quantities of bones were exported, it has already come to be the case, that these bones must, at a much higher price, be bought back again in the form of guano, in order to attain to the paying crops of former time.

The exportation of bones for so many years from Germany was possible only because the German farmers had less knowledge of the real nature of their business than the English, believing as they did that practice and science taught doctrines contradictory to each other, and were fundamentally different things, and that they must trust not in the laws of nature, but in recipes. Things have now changed for the better, although not to the extent to be desired, for the German farmers do not as yet generally understand the value of the element of bones for preserving the fertility of their fields, not to speak of the restoration of their *former* fertility; for if they all understood this, still no one could have any more bones; at all events, no more than those which he brings to market in his grain and cattle.

The prices of bones have become so high in Germany as to forbid their exportation, and if the question should be put to English commerce, whence it furnishes the English farmer with this to him so indispensable manure, the answer would produce astonishment, for this commerce has so far robbed all the inhabited parts of the earth, that the manufacturer of super-phosphate can only set his hopes upon the phosphate lime of the mineral kingdom.

In relation to guano, I have been assured that in 20 or 25 years, if its use should increase in even the same proportion as hitherto, there will not remain in South America enough to freight a ship. We will, however, suppose its supply and that of bones to continue for fifty years, or even longer—then what will be the condition of England when the supply of guano and bones is exhausted?

This is one of the easiest of all questions to answer. If the common "sewerage system" is retained, then the imported manures, guano, and bones, make their way into the sewers of the cities, which, like a bottomless pit, have for centuries swallowed up the guano elements of the English fields, and after a series of years the land will find itself precisely in the condition it was in before the importation of guano and bones commenced; and after England shall have robbed the cultivated lands of Europe even to complete exhaustion, and taken from them the power to furnish her longer with corn and manure, then she will not be richer than before in the means of producing corn and wheat, but will, from that time forth, become even poorer in these means.

By the importation of guano and bones the population has, however, in consequence of the increased production of corn and meat, increased in a greater ratio than would have been possible without this importation of manures, and this population will make upon the rulers of the State their natural demand for food.

If men do not deem it desirable that the balance between population and the supply of food be restored by means of exterminating wars and revolutions, (in which the want of food has always played a certain part,) or by means of wasting plagues, pestilence, and famine, or by emigrations *en masse*, then should they reflect that the time has arrived for getting a clear view in regard to the causes of the existence of the increase of population. A very little reflection will lead to the conviction that the relations of populations are governed by a great and comprehensive natural law, according to which the return, duration, increase or diminution of a natural phenomenon depends upon the return, duration, increase, or diminution of its conditions. This law governs the return of the harvest upon our fields, the maintenance and increase of the population, and it is easy to see that a violation of this natural law must exert upon all these relations a pernicious influence, which can be set aside in no other way than by the removal of its causes. If, then, it is known that certain existing relations work deleteriously upon the fields, if it can be foreseen that their continuance must bring about the ruin of agriculture, if there is but a single one of all the means which have hitherto resisted this deleterious influence and made it less sensibly felt, which can be safely relied upon to secure a perpetual fertility to our fields, and it is certain that this means, by a simple change and improvement of the existing deleterious state of things, can be obtained, then it becomes us to think whether a nation should not summon up all her intellectual and material resources in order to preserve these fundamental conditions of her welfare.

It has been maintained that the recovering of the manure-elements out of the sewers in the large cities is impracticable. I am not ignorant of the difficulties which stand in its way—they are indeed very great; but if the engineers would come to an understanding with the men of science in relation to the two purposes—the removal of the contents of the sewers, and the recovery of their valuable elements for agriculture—I do not doubt that a good result would follow. Intelligence, in union with Capital, represents a power in England which has rendered possible and practicable things of much greater apparent difficulty. I look forward with deep concern to the solution of the "sewerage question." For if this question is decided in Great Britain without regard to the wants of agriculture, we can scarcely hope for anything better upon the continent.

Permit me to add still a few words in relation to the leading article of the *Times* of the same date, in which the one side of this question is taken up with great clearness, while the author of the article seems to have views not quite correct in regard to its bearings as it presents itself to my mind. The mistake into which he has fallen arises from his confounding the condition of a State with that of its population.

In the natural sciences we know nothing of a State, of its might or its feebleness. We know only of lands, their geological formation, their climate and soil, and whether the soil contains the natural conditions for the subsistence of man and beast. In places where these conditions are abundantly present, and geological circumstances do not hinder their intercourse, men cannot be exterminated. The most wasting war cannot rob a land of the conditions which nature has given, nor can peace give them to a land which wants them.

If Mr. LAYARD is disposed to answer the question put to him in the article of the *Times*, he will doubtless say that the decay of the admirable system of irrigation rendered the permanent maintenance of a great population in Assyria and Mesopotamia impossible. Countries may be fruitful, and become capable of sustaining a large population, when certain resisting influences, which in their unimpeded working make the cultivation of the soil impossible, are overcome by human intelligence; or when a land has all the conditions of productiveness except one, and then receives the one which it lacked. If Holland were without her dikes, which must be kept up at great expense, she would produce neither corn nor meat; the land would be uninhabitable. In a similar manner the inhabitant of the African oasis protects his grain-fields by dikes against the storms of the desert, which cover his ground with a barren sand. I know that the prophets of future evil have at all times been derided by their own generation, but if history and natural law can furnish any ground whatever for a just conclusion, then there is none which stands upon a firmer basis than this: That if the British people do not take the pains to secure the natural conditions of the permanent fertility of their land, if they allow these conditions as hitherto to be squandered, their fields will at no distant day cease to yield their returns of corn and meat. Every man may picture to himself the state of things which will then gradually arise; but it does not belong to the province of natural science to decide the question whether the might and strength and independence of the nation can be maintained when this state of things shall have arisen.

Believe me, dear Sir,
Very truly and respectfully yours,
JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.

To J. J. MECHI, Esq., London.

Literary and Art Items.

It is generally known that Prince Lucien Bonaparte is endeavoring to obtain, for philological purposes, specimens of the several dialects which prevail in this country, the Song of Solomon being selected as the subject of interpretation. He has already secured specimens in the Cumberland, Westmorland, South Lancashire, and many of the Southern dialects; and now requires the "brogue" of Lancashire north of the Ribble. The Prince has visited Lancaster for that purpose, but failed to meet with any one who could assist him in this branch of his inquiry.

The *Charivari* publishes a caricature representing the Sultan up to his neck in troubled waters, and, to all appearance, in danger of drowning from losing the support on which his feet rested, and which is marked "finances." In his agony, he calls out for help, and a European on the bank seems inclined to stretch to him a long pole, but which is marked "reforms." The Sultan, however, seems to have no choice but to seize it, unless he makes up his mind to perish.

M. A. Dumas, jr., has recently produced a new play entitled "La Père Prodigue," and it has been brought out at Paris with immense success. It is admitted to be clever, but is censured by English correspondents as a most immoral production. M. de Cassagnac himself has criticised it severely and condemned it heartily, as one of the most recent specimens of the unhealthy literature so popular in France at the present time.

Three manuscript volumes of observations of the solar spots, made by the late M. Pastorff, originally presented by the author to Sir John Herschel, are now transferred to the Astronomical Society, on the understanding that they shall be considered as belonging to Sir John Herschel during his lifetime, but after his decease shall become the property of the Society.

The Trustees of the British Museum have at length taken into serious consideration the difficulties in which they are placed by the vast accumulation of literary and scientific treasures. At a very full meeting of the Board, the Trustees appointed a sub-committee to consider and report on the subject.

Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket Company have again received the honor of a command to give a comedy belonging to that Theatre, at Windsor Castle, on two occasions. The performances will take place shortly after Christmas. "An Unequal Match," in which Miss Sedgwick plays her original character of *Hester Grazebrook*, will be the first selection.

Cham, of the *Charivari*, lately wrote the following note to M. Alexander Dumas, Jr.: "My dear friend, if you will, indeed, be to me a *Père Prodigue*, send me two box tickets for to-morrow. Rely on my ingratitude." By return of post he received the following answer: "I will certainly think of you to-morrow. Rely on my negligence."

The second volume of Mr. Buckle's *History of Civilization* is stated to be in preparation by Messrs. J. W. Parker & Son. The same publishers announce the third volume of Mr. Massey's *History of England during the Reign of George the Third*, and the fifth and sixth volumes of Mr. Froude's *History of England*.

A prize of two hundred rupees has been offered by a Madras civilian for the best essay in English or Canarese, "On the Religious Belief of the Hindoos," showing the changes it has undergone and the state of mind of the natives, especially in South India, on the subject.

Messrs. Strahan and Co., of Edinburgh, announce, for the 1st of January, a new weekly, entitled *Good Words*, under the editorship of Dr. Norman Macleod. The prospectus promises contributions from "many of the best known writers of the day."

It is said that Mr. Sala is collecting the papers of Hogarth, the artist, whose life he has been engaged in writing for three or four years past. The work will first appear in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

Tennent's *Ceylon* is again out of print. The second edition, which was published last week, was nearly all sold when subscribed. It is said that while the work was out of print copies fetched as much as £4. The published price is only £2 10s.

Le Nord says that the Duke of Modena is about starting a newspaper in the Italian language, to be printed at Vienna, and to advocate his claims. That Press he abhorred, and that public opinion he scorned, he now humbly supplicates as an auxiliary.

It has already been stated that Macaulay is advancing to publication with two more volumes of his history; but it is now said that, contrary to expectation, the whole of Queen Anne's short reign will not be contained in them.

Mr. Josiah Allen, of Birmingham, has in the press a *fac-simile* edition of the Duke of Devonshire's quarto copies of *Hamlet*, of 1603 and 1604.

The second edition of *The Life of Sir Charles Bell*, by Amédée Pichot, is just announced for publication, the first having been eagerly caught up on the continent.

The two pictures by Ruysdael, recently purchased for the gallery in Germany, have arrived in England, but are not yet exhibited.

Mr. Lewes, it is said, is writing the opening article on Darwin's *Origin of Species* for the Cornhill *Magazine*.

Mr. J. H. Foley, R. A., is the sculptor selected for the execution of the Dublin statue of Oliver Goldsmith.

A collection of the principal poems, prologues and addresses that have appeared on the occasion of the Schiller Festival is being made at Munich.

A Scotch publisher announces a new edition of Landor's *Hellenics*, to contain several new poems, while others are rewritten.

Messrs. Hogg announces that their magazine, *Titan*, will not be published after the present number, with which number it concludes its twenty-ninth volume.

A new and final edition of *The Penny Cyclopædia*, with a new supplemental volume, is announced by Messrs. Sangster & Co., London.

Mr. Layard, who has just returned from Italy, is preparing for the press a pamphlet on the Italian question.

Alfred Tennyson has been paid £10 a line for a poem, which is announced for the January number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is entitled "Sea Dreams—an Idyll."

How the War Department is Managed.

THE CONDUCT OF MILITARY MATTERS ON THE PLAINS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.

In August last the steamer on which I had taken passage was detained at this post long enough to take on board 30,000 bushels of condemned "contract corn," which had been purchased in Nebraska at 83c. The Quartermaster, thus freed from this load of "coals sent to Newcastle," has supplied himself at 46c. To the great scandal of army jobbers, he is using corn tainted with Black Republicanism.

The crop of corn about Fort Riley is an abundant one; but its price is only nominal, as there are no buyers in market. A full supply for Kearney might be purchased here at twenty to twenty-five cents and sent across by the Government road (160 miles) for $1 50 a bushel. Instead of following this economical suggestion, often made to the proper authorities, corn for Fort Kearney is purchased by contract at St. Louis for 83 cents, sent up the river to Leavenworth at a cost of 15 cents, and thence by land 280 miles at an additional cost of $3 a bushel. Thus $2 is unnecessarily added to the price of every bushel of corn consumed at Kearney, and all posts beyond that are supplied from this side.

JONES & RUSSELL at first adopted the divide between the Smoking Hill and Republican Rivers, as the route for their Express to the mountains, but after a few trips abandoned it and went over to the Platte, where, by buying up the mail contract, they made the enterprise pay. As soon as the station-houses along the divide were abandoned the emigration fol. followed the example of JONES & RUSSELL, and kep up the Valley of the Platte.

After travel by the "divide" route had entirely ceased, orders came to send and station a regiment of cavalry at the Prairie Dog Creek—*to protect the emigration!* The cavalry accordingly marched to the designated locality, and remained there during the season, without seeing a single white face unconnected with the command. How much the emigrants by the Platte were benefitted by this Summer encampment of the cavalry is not very apparent.

The distribution of presents to the Indians is not confided to the military officers of the department, but given to citizens, when officers are insufficient to supply the demand. One of these *civil* distributors applied for a company of soldiers to accompany his expedition. Receiving no immediate reply, he contracted with the master of a steamer to take him "as he was" for a certain sum of money and to bring him back. All things being thus arranged, the steamer sailed from St. Louis. On arriving at Jefferson City, a telegraphic dispatch was received from Washington commanding the commandant at Fort Randal to send by the steamer a company of soldiers. The order was peremptory to send by this identical steamer; but this could not be done without the consent of the master; and the master's consent was only obtained on the payment of $10,000. A suug sum that to pay for a steamboat excursion of a company of soldiers on the Upper Missouri. Yours truly, X.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Atlas* says it is now announced positively announced that Rev. Thomas Starr King has accepted the invitation of the Unitarian Society of San Francisco, California, to become their pastor. His letter of resignation to the Hollis-street Church and Society was submitted to his people on Monday, at a meeting called for that purpose.

The members of the Massachusetts Senate, previous to their final adjournment, raised a subscription to procure a testimonial of regard and esteem to be presented to Hon. Charles A. Phelps, President. Those having the matter in charge have had manufactured a massive silver pitcher and salver. It is elaborately wrought, and is a splendid affair, costing $100.

Hon. Neal Dow met with a serious accident at his steam tannery, at Portland, Dec. 28. He was walking across one of the beams, about sixteen feet from the floor, when, becoming blinded by the smoke and steam, he fell and received a severe wound.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 3—P. M.

ASHES—Market nominal at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is quiet and unchanged, with sales of 300 bales at 11c. for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The transactions in Flour are only to a moderate extent—the market, however, is buoyant and a shade better. The demand is fair for the local trade, and there is also a moderate speculative inquiry, together with some disposition to purchase for export. Sales of 5,600 bbls., at $5 25@$5 30 for superfine State; $5 45@$5 50 for extra State; $5 25@$5 35 for superfine Western; $5 40@$5 55 for common to medium extra Western; and $5 25@$5 85 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, the market closing quiet and very firm. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls., superfine State at $5 25. Southern Flour is in moderate request at unchanged prices; sales 1,200 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for common, and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy and extra. In Canadian Flour the transactions are to a moderate extent, and the market continues firmer, with a small supply offering: sales, 200 bbls. at $5 50@$6 75 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour is selling at $3 75@$4 40 for common to choice superfine. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 75 for Jersey, $4 05 for Baltimore, $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, and $19 50 for puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FLOUR.			RYE FLOUR.		
Unsound	$4 75@	$5 00	Fine	3 75@	3 90
Sta. Su. State	5 25@	5 30	Superfine	4 00@	4 40
Extra State	5 45@	5 50	Ex. Genesee	5 50@	7 00
Su. Western	5 30@	5 40	CORN MEAL.		
Brandywine	5 90@	6 00	Jersey	3 75@	3 80
Georgetown	5 65@	6 50	Brandywine	4 15@	4 20
Peters. City	6 35@	7 00	Puncheons	19 50@	— —
Rich. City	6 25@	7 25			
Howard-st., Baltimore	5 50@	6 25	Ex. Western	$5 35@	$5 50
			S. b.r.h. Ohio	5 70@	5 85
			Ex. Canada	5 50@	6 75

GRAIN—The Wheat market is quiet and very firm. There is some inquiry, both for export and speculation, but holder's views are about 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel above those of purchasers; sales, small parcel Red State at $1 22½. The nominal quotations are: $1 17@$1 25 for Chicago Spring, and $1 21@$1 24 for Milwaukee Club. Rye is a shade firmer, with holders generally refusing to sell below 95c. Barley is quiet and nominal, at 76c.@87c. Barley Malt is held at 83c.@85c., without sales. Corn is scarce and held higher; sales, 5,600 bushels, at 87c.@90c. for new yellow, and 95c. for old do. Oats are in limited request, at 45½c.@47c. for Western, Canada and State, the latter on outside prices; sales, 4,000 bushels Prince Edward's Island, at 48c.

WHEAT.			OATS.		
Wh. Gen. ₱ b.	$1 40@	$1 50	State ₱ b	46 @	47
Wh. Can. ₱ b	1 30@	1 45	Western ₱ b	45½@	46½
Wh. Sou. ₱ b	1 40@	1 50	Canadian ₱ b	46 @	46½
Wh. Ohio ₱ b	1 36@	1 45	New-Jersey ₱ b	42 @	44
Wh. Mich. ₱ b	1 40@	1 50	Penn. ₱ b	42 @	44
Wh. Ill. ₱ b	1 30@	1 40	South ₱ b	40 @	43
Wh. Miss. ₱ b	1 40@	1 55	CORN.		
Can. Club ₱ b	1 20@	1 22	Wh. Sou. ₱ b	87	@95
R. South ₱ b	1 28@	1 35	Yel. Sou. ₱ b	87	@93
Mil. Club ₱ b	1 21@	1 24	Mixed Sou. ₱ b	87	@91
Chi. Spring ₱ b	1 17@	1 20	R. Yellow ₱ b	88	@95
R. Ill. O. ₱ b	1 27@	1 31	R. White ₱ b	87	@95
RYE.			M. Western ₱ b	87	@92
North ₱ b	92@	94	Unsound ₱ b	85	@87
BARLEY ₱ b	76@	87			

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is dull and nominally unchanged; sales 325 bbls. at $16 12 for old Mess; $17 25 for new Mess; $11 62½ for old Prime; $15@$15 12 for old thin Mess; $15@$15 25 for Western prime Mess, and $16 for City prime Mess. Beef is without change to notice; sales 100 bbls. at $4@$4 50 for Country Prime; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess; $5@$9 50 for repacked Mess, and $11@$11 50 for extra Mess. Beef Hams are quiet, with small sales at $14 50 for Western; prime Mess Beef is quiet at $17@$19; sales 700 bbls. India Mess and India Beef at $25 50 for the former and $30 for the latter. Dressed Hogs are in pretty good request at 6¾c.@7c. for Western, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for City. Cut Meats are quiet at 6¾c. for Shoulders, and 9¼c. for Hams, with buyers at ¼c. off from these quotations. Bacon is quiet and unchanged. Lard is a shade firmer, with sales of 200 bbls. at 10¾c.@10¾c. In Butter a moderate business doing at 11c.@16c. for Ohio, and 15c.@23c. for State. Cheese is in fair request at 9c.@11c., as in quality.

PORK.				BEEF.		
Mess, ₱ bbl.	$16 06@	$16 12	Prime Mess, ₱ bbl.	$17@	$19 00	
Prime, ₱ bbl.	11 50@	11 62½	Beef Hams, ₱ bbl.	12@	14 50	
Prime Mess ₱ bbl	15 00@	16 00	Hams ₱ lb	9¼c.@	9¾c.	
			Shoulders ₱ lb.	6¼c.@	6¾c.	
			BUTTER.			
Country Prime ₱ bbl.	$4@	4 50	Ohio ₱ lb	11	@16	
Country Mess, ₱ bbl.	5@	5 50	State Dairy ₱ lb.	15	@20	
Repacked Chic. ₱ bbl.	5@	9 50	Cheese ₱ lb	9	@11½	
Extra Mess. ₱ bbl.	11@	11 50	Lard ₱ lb	10½@	10¾	

CANDLES—Are quiet and only moving in small lots, for shipments to California, at 18c.@19c. for Adamantine; 38c.@40c. for plain Sperm, and 50c. for Patent do.

FISH—Cod are in better supply and less firm, with sales of 800 qtls. Marblehead at $4. Mackerel continue firm, with sales of 500 bbls. No. 1 at $15 75@$16, and 200 No. 3, at $8 75 for small, and $9 75 for large.

HOPS—Are quiet, and sales are only reported of 50 bales new at 16c.@18c. Old are dull at 5c.@7c.

BEESWAX—With a very meagre stock, and a continued brisk demand for both home consumption and export, the market has advanced, and 39c. is now the figure generally asked and readily obtained for Southern Yellow.

OILS—Linseed Oil continues firm at 57c.@58c. In Fish Oil we hear of sales of 200 bbls. Crude Sperm Oil at $1 40, and 200 bbls. do. on private terms. All other descriptions remain quiet.

RICE—Is quiet, with small sales within the range of 3¾c.@4¼c., cash.

SUGAR—There is rather more inquiry and a firmer feeling, with sales of 200 hhds. Cuba at 7¼c. for fair refinery; 300 boxes Havana at 8c.@8¾c.

DYEWOODS—The market is very quiet and sales only are reported of 10 tons Lima Wood at $75, usual time.

MOLASSES—Continues firm, with sales of 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 52c.@53c.

COFFEE—Is in light request but firm, with sales rumored of 500 bags St. Domingo, at 11¼c.

SPICES—Are generally dull; 400 bales Cloves sold on private terms.

GUNNY CLOTHS—Quiet but firm, in consequence of the light supply on hand, which holders are not willing to offer at present.

LEAD—Is active but firm, with sales of 100 tons German, part to arrive, said at $5 67½. Galena is well held at $5 77½@$5 80 cash.

COPPER—The close of navigation on Lake Superior and Upper Chesapeake Bay, which impedes the supplies from those quarters for some time, has caused an increased firmness, and an advance in prices of both Baltimore and Lake Copper; sales were made of 50,000 lb. Lake at 23¼@23¾c.

IRON—Scotch Pig though not active is firm in consequence of favorable advices, and sales are reported of 150 tons at $24@$25. Bar Iron is unchanged.

TEA—Continues quiet but unchanged, and we only hear of sales of 1,500 half-chests Oolong, ex Penguin, on terms not made public.

TALLOW—Is heavy at 10¾c. for Prime, with sales of 10,000 lbs.

TIN—Pig is held with increased firmness and sales are reported of 600 slabs at 30½c.@31c. and 29½c. cash. Banca is held at 32c.; Plate is inactive.

TOBACCO—Kentucky, suitable for fine cut, has been quite active and the stocks in first hands quite light: sales 273 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@11c.; 122 bales Havana at 25c.@32c. and 37 cases Seedling at 11¾c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is dull at 44c.@44½c. Crude Turpentine is dull at $3 43¾, and common Resin at $1 60.

HIDES—Market firm, with sales of 700 Curaçoa on private terms, and 500 Rio Grande at 23½c. Buenos Ayres is held at 24c., and Western Slaughter at 8¾c.@8¾c.

LIME—The market is quiet at 75c. for common and $1 15 for lump.

WHISKY—Is in moderate request, with sales of 200 bbls. at 26¾c.

FREIGHTS—Rule quiet, and are nominally unchanged. To Liverpool, 309 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d.; 100 tcs. Rice at 20s.; 250 pkgs. Lard at 20s.; 50 tcs. Bacon at 20s. To Glasgow, 100 bales Sea Island Cotton at ⅜d.; and to New-Orleans, 12,000 bushels Oats at 4½c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, 30TH inst., between the corner of Bowery and Broome-st. and 15th-st. and 3d-av., a diamond breast-pin, set in gold and black enamel. The above reward will be paid by returning it to the office of the Tradesmens' Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery.

$5 REWARD.—DOG LOST.—STRAYED FROM No. 5 East 28th-st., a BLACK AND TAN SLUT, (Shepherd dog.) The above reward will be paid on return of the dog.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 30, PROBABLY IN A Broadway and 42d-st. omnibus, a LADY'S FINGER RING, (stone cameo set in diamonds,) with initials engraved inside. A reward of $15 will be paid on its return to the owner, at No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

FOUND—A BUNDLE OF UNFINISHED CLOTHing, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertising.
JAMES HINCKLEY, No. 172 West 25th-st.

FOUND—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES, WHICH may be had on application at No. 53 10th-st., N. Y.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SELF-HELP. A CARD.

TICKNOR & FIELDS Beg to announce to the trade and the public that their edition of

SELF-HELP

Is published from early proof-sheets, purchased at a large expense from the London publishers.

Another publishing house has, however, brought out an edition, not printed from advance sheets, and issued at a lower price than the original American edition.

In order to conform to this lower price, and notwithstanding the much greater cost of their own, TICKNOR & FIELDS have determined to

REDUCE THEIR PRICE
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THE GREAT QUARTERLY OF AMERICA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXXVI.—FOR JANUARY, 1860.
Commencing a new Volume.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE I.—Tennyson.
II.—The Assyrian Empire.
III.—Commerce and Currency of the United States.
IV.—The Condition and Needs of the Indian Tribes.
V.—George Canning.
VI.—The China Question.
VII.—Wesleyan Methodism.
VIII.—Washington's Farewell Address and the Old Philadelphia Bar.
IX.—Literature of the Italian War.
X.—George Wither.
XI.—The White Hills.
XII.—Critical Notices.
XIII.—New Publications Received.

The publishers would commend this REVIEW to the attention of the American public, as a work which, dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known; and one

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 29th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

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On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

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Continues his instructions in music,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
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Terms—$100 per session of 22 weeks, payable in advance. Music, with the use of the Piano, an extra charge of $10 per quarter. Sessions commence on the first Mondays of May and November. Applications for admission, or for circulars, to be made to the Rector.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK.
JOHN H. SWIFT, Esq., No. 65 Broadway.
S. W. LEWIS, Esq., No. 24 South-st.
J. C. CONNER, Esq., No. 62 St. Marks-place.
RICHARD K. PIKE, Esq., No. 24 Maiden-lane.
JOHN RUDDEROW, Esq., No. 77 William-st.
JOHN P. MOORE, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.
WATSON A. BROWN, Esq., No. 204 Broadway.

MRS. OKILL'S SCHOOL.—MRS. SWIFT RESpectfully informs the patrons and friends of her mother (the late Mrs. M. Okill) that she will reopen the School on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. Mrs. S. intends to devote her time and energies to the interests of the school and the welfare of her pupils, and hopes to receive the kind encouragement which for so many years attended her mother.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, P. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $16 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to P. MARTINELLI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 689 Broadway, gives practical instruction to prepare gentlemen or boys for business. They will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good bookkeepers. Reduced terms: Writing, $5; Bookkeeping, $10. Two $4 seats vacant.

A CARD FOR 1860.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL receive new pupils, day or evening, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Call for new circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH No. 363 Broadway.

FREE CLASS FOR THE VIOLIN.—THURSDAY EVENING for gents, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock for boys. Instruments furnished without charge. The class is free to all. Also, private lessons on the piano, violin, &c.
L. A. BENJAMIN, No. 288 Bowery.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, NO. 850 Broadway, will commence a Day French Class for ladies, on Tuesday, Jan. 10. Terms, $10 per quarter. By his efficient method, a thorough practical knowledge of the language is speedily acquired. Unexceptionable references given.

TEACHER.—AN ITALIAN GENTLEMAN WISHES to give lessons in his native language. A facility can be acquired in 24 lessons in speaking, reading and translating. Address ITALY, Box No. 198 *Times* Office. Reference given.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Husson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A FAMILY RESIDING in Brooklyn, having three children aged 12, 8 and 7 years, whom they intend to educate at home, desire the services of a lady daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, who is capable of teaching the English branches, French and music; an Old School Presbyterian preferred. Address, with references, stating salary per month required, G. G. S., Box No. 90 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS A GRADUATE of an Irish college, and has been fourteen years teaching, as Principal, in America, wishes an engagement in a school or in private tuition. Satisfactory testimonials of competency, efficiency, &c., can be given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED—MALE, graduate of Columbia College preferred. Apply this week at No. 872 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 724 BROADWAY, OPPOsite the New-York Hotel. Two rooms suitable for married or single gentlemen. Two or three gentlemen occupying the same room will be taken at very reasonable terms. References exchanged.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room, in a small family at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall ferries; a pleasant front room and bed-room. References exchanged.

TWO FINE PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, —a suite of three rooms on second floor, and large parlor on third floor, with all improvements, at No. 1,063 Broadway, near 31st-st., convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A NEATLY furnished bedroom, with gas, bath and partial board, in a genteel, quiet house below 4th-st., west side: price $4 50 per week, or $2 50 each for two. Address R., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT THE WORTH HOUSE, NO. 1 WEST 25th st., an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1857."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1858, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 10, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for furnishing and heating the new Ward Colored School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
Dec. 24, 1859.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND VESEY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon situated, on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts., comprising a front of 88 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., 41 feet 2 inches on Vesey-st., 49 feet on the westerly side and 23 feet 10 inches on the northerly side. The above lot is located on one of the best corners in the western section of the City, and offers a fine opportunity for profitable investment.

The terms of sale will be liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years at the purchaser's option, with the privilege of paying the same off by giving thirty days' notice, previous to the payment of interest. The usual trustee's deed will be given.

THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., or to ALLAN MELVILLE, attorney, No. 37 Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock at No. 15 Ludlow-place, Houston-st, between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

A fine assortment of household articles, consisting of one seven-octave rosewood piano; ingrain and Brussels carpets, chandeliers, tête-à-têtes; looking glass; mattresses; bureaus; kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues ready on Tuesday afternoon.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

128 LOTS,

Lying between 211th and 212th sts., Broadway and the Harlem River, being the balance of the great sale of the 547 lots, part of the Dyckman estate, which were not sold on Thursday for want of time.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD
BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
ON
THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 5,
AT
12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE, ELM, PELL AND 14TH STS; ALSO ON 8TH AND 9TH AVS. 16TH, 17TH AND 79TH STS., OPPOSITE AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants's Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee—

DUANE-ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 62, southwest corner of Elm st.; lot 24x45.9.

PELL-ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 30, near Mott-st.; lot 23 feet 5 inches front, 23 feet 4 inches rear, 85 feet easterly side, and 99 feet westerly side.

ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 28 Pell-st., adjoining.

ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 26 Pearl-st., adjoining.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—One lot south side, 254 feet east of 4th-av., and known as No. 54, East 14th-st.; 25x106.8.

EIGHTH-AV.—Two lots west side, 75 feet 8 inches north of 76th-st., and opposite Central Park; each 25.6x100.

NINTH-AV.—Four lots west side, commencing northwest corner 79th-st.; each 25.6x100, except corner, which is 25.8x100.

ALSO, two lots west, 25 feet 8 inches north of 80th-st.; each 25.6x100.

SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Two lots north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Three lots south side, 275 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.

SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.—One lot north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av. 17 feet 9 inches front, 20 feet 11 inches rear, by 102 feet 2 inches deep.

A liberal proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer No. 35 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED INTEREST—On 5th-av., 53d and 59th sts., opposite and near CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.

1 lot south side 59th st., 300 feet west of 7th-av.
2 lots east side 5th av., 51 feet 2 inches north of 83d-st.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

1 lot west side 5th-av., 50 feet 5 inches north of 45th-st.
1 lot east side 5th-av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 53d-st.
6 lots north side 53d st., 325 feet east of 5th-av.

75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 38 Nassau-st.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Montgomery and Front sts., by order of the administrators, the old, well-known public house, recently occupied by the late James Greig, at the above place, comprising the entire stock fixtures, standing casks, patent pumps, glassware, furniture, cigars, liquors of all kinds, &c., to be sold without reserve, to close the estate.

Wm. Witters, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture, &c., of a large house; carpets, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, China, glass ware. The whole making a fine assortment.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 10¾ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods. Also 100 cases rubbers.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.

TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

JANUARY, 1860.
GREAT BARGAINS DURING THIS MONTH
IN
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.

As we have determined to clear out the entire balance of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS,
During the month of January,
We shall offer the same at
SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
Commencing Tuesday, Jan. 3.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

301 CLOSING OUT CHEAP, 301
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS SILKS.
FOR EVERYBODY.
CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Now offer
An assorted lot of Rich Silks,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
Rich Silks at 60 cents per yard
Rich Silks at 65 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 70 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 75 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 80 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 85 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 90 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 95 cents per yard.
Rich Silks at 100 cents per yard.
All the above Rich Silks
Are marked down 40 per cent.
BELOW COST.
CLOSING OUT AT A SACRIFICE.
Valentia Plaids, Wool and Silk, at 3s. per yard;
Actual cost, 65 cents.
Mourning De Laines, new styles,
At 1s. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

HORSE BLANKETS!—HORSE BLANKETS! Balance of stock closing off at low prices, at No. 81 Murray-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, FancyBoxes, Head pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Spectacles, microscopes, magic lanterns, stereoscopes and views, telescopes, opera glasses, with a variety of other articles calculated to instruct and amuse, can be found at PRENTICE'S, No. 66 Nassau-st.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS

will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, and will execute all kinds of FAMILY SEWING with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at ONE-HALF THE PRICE usually charged. She will also send MACHINES AND OPERATORS into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES,
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN S. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.

Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 438 Broadway.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.

TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 613 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates, warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED—FOR A QUARtet in a Presbyterian Church in this City; a person having a heavy, rich and well-cultivated voice, that can sing any plain music at sight, may hear of a pleasant situation by addressing a note, with reference, to SOPRANO, Box No. 2,454 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership under the name or firm of STEELE & HOFACKER, for the manufacture and sale of SAL SODA, of a superior quality, and have taken extensive premises at No. 123 Broome-st., near Pitt-st.

Our Mr. HOFACKER'S long experience in the business leads us to hope for the continued favor of his numerous customers and of the public generally.
MUMFORD R. STEELE,
JACOB HOFACKER.
New-York, Dec. 8, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. E. CHURCHILL, (late of Messrs. Churchill, Johnston & Co.,) Z. INGALLS, (late of Messrs. Willard, Wood & Co.,) and T. G. CHURCHILL, have formed a copartnership under the firm of CHURCHILL, INGALLS & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 9 and 10 College-place.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF BRAMHALL & CAMPBELL having been dissolved, the Wholesale Agency for the sale of the manufactures of the Boston Belting Co., consisting of Rubber Belting, Steam Packing, Hose, &c., &c., will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, at No. 190 William-st. ALBERT H. WRIGHT,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1860. JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE FIRM OF HAWLEY & BRADFORD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. J. HAWLEY retiring from the Stock Commission business, which will be continued by NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Jr.
E. J. HAWLEY.
NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Jr.
No. 80 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation.
O. KOWALSKI, General Partner.
W. R. TRAVERS,
L. W. JEROME,
Per W. R. TRAVERS, Att'y, } Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GRANVILLE CARTER and Mr. THOS. EDW. HANSON, of New-York, and Mr. FREDERICK ECKHARDT, of Paris, are admitted partners in our firm from Jan. 1, 1860. ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.
No. 6 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 79 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR COPARTNERSHIP expires this day, by limitation; Z. INGALLS retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, at Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1859. WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us Mr. WILLIAM H. CURTIS, (formerly of the firm of P. A. & J. Curtis & Sons,) and will continue the Banking business at No. 50 Wall-st., under the firm of CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS.
CROMMELIN & GOODWIN.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

CHAS. R. MARVIN HAS TAKEN HIS SON, CHAS. H. MARVIN, into partnership. The Commission business in Stocks, Bonds, &c., will be continued under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & SON, No. 30 Merchants' Exchange, Exchange-place.
JAN. 2, 1860.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT J. W. STEELE has this day withdrawn from our firm. The remaining partners are alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CARTER, HALE & CO.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED—A PARTNER with $5,000 to join the advertiser in an old-established coal oil jobbing-house, or the business will be sold on reasonable terms. Address C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD O'HARA IS, from this date, a member of our firm.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1860. SEYMOUR & CO.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM,
FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you e'er be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;

Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;

Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
Retailed everywhere. No. 48 BROADWAY.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832

The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-st. Distillery, established in 1832.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 94½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 6, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—I will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Pond, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made know at the day of sale.
RICHARD ROBERTSON,
ANDREW P. T. BARBERIE, } Executors.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, EXecutors of the estate of the late Timothy Rhodes, deceased, offer at private sale the farm owned by the said deceased, situated in the township of Flushing, Queens County, and one mile from the depôt at Queens Station, containing 60 acres of tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of woodland. On the premises is a good dwelling house, two barns, hovel, waggon house, work shop and other out buildings. Persons wishing further information can apply to either of the subscribers, near the premises.
B. T. KISSAM,
C. H. RHODES, } Executors.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 26 feet by 50, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE OF THOSE SWEET-tune, fine-finish 7-octave rosewood pianos, made by the best factory in this City, with guarantee for three years, 30 per cent. lower than factory price. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, or one-half cash, the other half indorsed paper. I warrant that in tune and finish very few pianos are like it. Hours from 9 to 1 o'clock. S. MARKSTEIN, Agent, No 165 Hester-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND lot northeast corner of 30th-st. and Lexington-av.; lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 60 feet, three stories and basement, with modern improvements. Apply to B. L. GUION, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M., at the Corn-Exchange Mills, foot of East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., with vacant lots adjoining. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE.—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story, stone-front house, replete with all the improvements, and ready for occupation. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A small farm of about 60 or 70 acres of fertile land, with a genteel house and plenty of fruit, within two hours of the City by railroad or steamboat, and not to exceed a price of ten or twelve thousand dollars. Address, for ten days, J. N. WOOD

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the Senate and House of Assembly.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The new State Officers were sworn in yesterday.

The Republican and Democratic Members of the Senate and Assembly held caucuses last night.

The Democratic Senate Caucus named DANIEL A. MANNING, of Albany, for Clerk, and FELIX MCCLUSKEY, of Kings, for Sergeant-at-Arms, and ALEXANDER WARD, of New-York, for Doorkeeper. Senators SPINOLA and BLOOD were appointed a Committee for calling future caucuses.

Mr. TABOR, of Queens, presided over the House Democratic Caucus. For Speaker, Mr. CALICOTT, of Kings, received 18 votes; Mr. GIVEN, of New-York, 5, and Mr. GARRETSON 1.

Mr. CALICOTT was thendeclared nominated.

Mr. CUSHMAN, of Oneida, was nominated as the candidate for Clerk of the House.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, DAVID MCBRIEN received 14 votes, and GEO. O. JONES 10.

Mr. MCBRIEN was then declared nominated.

PATRICK HAY, of New-York, was nominated for Doorkeeper; and JAMES BUCKLEY, of Kings, and WM. BRUMAGEN, of Albany, for Assistants.

Mr. GIBBS, of Albany; Mr. HALL, of Seneca; and Mr. CORNELIUS, of Suffolk, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Steuben, presided over the Republican Senate Caucus.

JAS. TREWILLIGER, of Onondaga, was nominated for Clerk on the first ballot.

J. C. CLARK, of Warren, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms on the third ballot, and GEORGE A. KNAPP, of Dutchess, Assistant.

P. KILMER, of Schoharie, was nominated for Doorkeeper, and Mr. FRANCIS, of Ulster, for First Assistant, and WALDER, of Monroe, for Second.

Over the House Republican Caucus Mr. VAN HORN presided. He delivered an address, on taking the Chair, briefly congratulating his friends on their triumph in the State, and declaring that the Republican Party will stand by the right of truth, liberty and union.

On the first ballot for Speaker Mr. DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN received 69 votes, and Mr. FLAGLER, of New-York, 15.

Mr. FLAGLER, in a handsome address, moved that Mr. LITTLEJOHN be nominated unanimously, which was done amid considerable applause.

Mr. RICHARDSON was renominated for Clerk unanimously.

E. A. WILLIAMS was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms.

JOSEPH BALL, of Erie, was nominated for Doorkeeper, and C. L. CURTIS and BRADFORD DAVIS assistants.

Messrs. POND, of Monroe, LAW, of Delaware, and TUCKER, of New-York, were appointed a Committee to call future caucuses.

On motion of Mr. MILLIKEN, of Westchester, a resolution was adopted declaring against paying Clerks, &c., any extra pay, or naming any more subordinates than are authorized by law.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by Lieutenant-Governor CAMPBELL, who made no remarks, following in this the precedent of Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN.

The lobbies were densely crowded.

A prayer was made by Rev. Mr. PARKER, of Troy.

A list of the Senators was then called, and all were present except those from the Fifth and Ninth Districts.

The oath of office was administered to those in attendance.

The following officers were then elected by a vote of 23 to 7:

JAMES TREWILLIGER, Clerk.
JAMES C. CLARK, Sergeant-at-Arms.
GEO. H. KNAPP, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.
PETER KILMER, Doorkeeper.
J. C. JOHNSON and JOHN H. FRANCE, Assistants.

The Senate then proceeded to the reception of petitions, &c.

Notice was given of the following bills:

To amend the act relative to disputed wills.
To repeal the State Tax Equalization law.
To amend the Brooklyn Water act.
To repeal the Registry law.
To authorize Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds.
To legalize the acts of Notaries Public for the past year.
To establish in New-York a Reformatory School for the reclamation of Juvenile Delinquents.

The Senate then took a recess for half an hour.

The hour for daily sessions was fixed for 11 o'clock.

The Governor's Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock by WM. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the last House.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL.

Hon. D. R. FLOYD JONES appeared and administered the oath of office to the members.

The House then proceeded to the election of officers.

On the first ballot, DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN was elected Speaker. On taking the chair the Speaker said: "Gentlemen of the Assembly, I assume the position of presiding officer with a just appreciation of the honor conferred, and a full knowledge of the responsibilities and labors you impose upon me. While I sincerely thank you for this to me most gratifying expression of your continued confidence, let me assure you in return that such experience as I possess shall be zealously devoted to the discharge of the duties devolving upon me."

The Speaker then asked the cooperation of members in carrying out the rules and enforcing order, such being essential to the preservation of order, the dignity for which the Legislature is distinguished, and the dispatch of business. In conclusion, he called on the members to invoke the guidance of Divine Providence, the source of all wisdom and Giver of every blessing.

The remainder of the officers were elected as nominated in the Republican caucus.

After the reading of the Message it was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. LAW, of Delaware Co., announced, in appropriate remarks, the death of his colleague, D. D. SHAW. Resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased were adopted, and the House adjourned till 4 P. M.

On re-assembling, the members drew for seats, the Clerk being authorized to select places for Messrs. ARCULARIUS, VOORHIES and ROOT, who were absent. Daily sessions were fixed at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

Our Albany Correspondence.

THE ORGANIZATION—THE MESSAGE—NOTICES OF BILLS—PROSPECT OF APPOINTMENTS—THE VACANT JUDGESHIP IN NEW-YORK—DEATH OF A MEMBER—THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT—THE WEATHER, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

The driving-wheel of the State machinery started this morning, with such a head of steam on as threatens to run it over the legislative track inside of the one hundred days.

The organization was effected with celerity—King Caucus having designated from the host of importunates those who should discharge the various duties. The preponderance of the Republican Party in both branches, of course made the ratification of the Caucus decisions very easy.

There was one incident in the Assembly Caucus that will be regarded here with much interest. Mr. T. B. MILLIKEN has the zeal of a neophyte Reformer, and is ambitious—laudably so—of the honors won by Hon. F. A. CONKLING as a faithful watch-dog at the State Treasury. His opening performance last evening was a whereas or two and a resolve against the appointment of extra officers, not contemplated by law, and declaring in advance that the majority will not at the close of the session vote extra allowances to the regular officers. There was a manifest disposition to table this resolve, but under a threat—is not calling the Ayes and Noes a threat?—the preamble was put through, and the resolve adopted by a very close vote. As an admirer of individual independence, and having a high appreciation of those who sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country, I am disposed to look with unusual favor upon Mr. MILLIKEN's resolve. If literally adhered to, each member must sweep out his portion of the Assembly Chamber, empty his spittoon, carry his letters and documents to the Post-office, go to the City delivery for his correspondence, and be his own Bank messenger—getting his *per diem* and mileage through the intricate channels by which the unsophisticated approach the public crib. As near as I can estimate, the discharge of these little duties will occupy about one-third of the time of Mr. MILLIKEN and his associates. Deduct thirty-three from the one hundred, and see what an auspicious result you have. One-third his time to devote to legislation can but tell favorably on the patience of the State.

In the Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the Assembly Hon. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State, done "the subornation of perjury," as I heard an experienced outsider term the administration of the oath of office, to the members and officers. In the Senate this was a short interlude, but in the Assembly it was so protracted that the upper House took a recess of a half-hour, to let the lower catch up, and to start even on the reading of the Governor's Message.

Through the courtesy of the Governor, and the enterprise of Messrs. WEED, DAWSON & Co., the Message was sent to the Press in advance of its delivery here. Doubtless you read it before it was heard by those for whose especial information it was prepared. For length, I can see at a glance that it compares favorably with almost any of its predecessors. I suppose a Message to be comprehensive must be long. I believe this is long only because it is comprehensive. As I hear it reading, with ears towards the Clerk and eyes on the pen, I get an impression that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, it will be well received by the people, whose representatives are now giving it their undivided attention. The City of New-York has a prominent position in the Executive communication. Wharfage, Police, Railroads, the Central Park—that monster breathing-place of future generations—all these are discussed, considered and advised about. I wish the Governor could have gone through the catalogue of your City's wants, without enumerating new offices as among the necessities. If there is a curse (as a conservative, I feel called to put in that *if*) incident to self-government, it is to be found in the innumerable offices which we create. The recommendation to toll railroads made in the Message—coming from one educated among them—will probably startle what we call "the commercial interests." I think they need not be unnecessarily apprehensive of any such interference with the laws of trade. New-York is too rich to be mean; she cannot afford to adopt the guerilla system of New-Jersey, and I do not believe she will this year, or in any coming year—the recommendations of the Message to the contrary notwithstanding. Without questioning the honesty and candor of the Governor, I express the belief that no such legislation is intended. An old hand and an adept at interpreting public documents, says that for "Toll Railroads," read "Don't pass free *pro rata*," and you have a literal translation of the original language.

While the Senate was waiting for the Message, petitions were introduced, and these were followed by notices of bills. I believe this is the first instance in which any business of a like character has been transacted the first day of a session.

The *notices* of bills to be introduced which were given in the Senate are exceedingly significant. One, for the repeal of the Registry Law, comes from the Democratic side, while from one Republican comes one to repeal the law allowing Notaries Public to take acknowledgments; and from another Republican we have a notice to repeal the law for the appointment of State Assessors to equalize the valuations of taxable property between the various counties.

All these are enactments of the last Legislature. Is our legislation so hasty, or our people so fickle, that Senators betray such an impatience to commence the work of undoing? Why this hot haste to tear down what their immediate predecessors labored so hard to build up?—for I believe I am within bounds in saying, that at least one-half of the time of the Session of 1859 was absorbed in the consideration of the three bills I have specified.

The death of DONALD D. SHAW, member elect from the First Assembly District of Delaware County, renders a special election necessary. A proclamation therefor was issued by the Governor to-day. I think I saw a gentleman looking it over to-day in the Executive Chamber, who expects to administer upon the legislative estate of the deceased member elect.

The Court of Appeals—on the application of the Governor—has been informally considering the question whether the person appointed Supreme Court Judge in the place of Judge DAVIES would be a member of the Court of Appeals. Had Judge D. continued as Supreme Court Judge, he would have been this year in the Appeals. The Court, by a majority of one, decides that his successor does not occupy the same position, and that Judge CLERKE is the one to act as a Judge of Appeals. The matter is of considerable interest, as the Governor could secure the acceptance of the vacant Judgeship by a person of the highest talent, if a year on the bench of the Appeals was a part of the honor.

Speaking of appointments, I think those who anticipate the rewards of office for their tolls as politicians, will have to cultivate the virtue of patience. You recollect, do you not? that in 1855 a masterly inactivity was preserved in respect to appointments until after the Senatorial election. I think I detect symptoms that the successful tactics of that year are again to be followed, and that until after the complexion of the delegation to the National Convention is fully determined, there will be no considerable number of "appointments by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." I questioned "an oracle" to-day, and the response was to that effect.

The appointment of the Chief of the Insurance Department is not yet announced. I do not believe it will be much longer deferred, as the law creating the bureau took effect on the first instant. Until within the last ten days, I thought Mr. WM. BARNES, of this city, would be the man, but it looks now as though perhaps Ex-Congressman DODD, of Washington, might catch the tempting morsel on his platter. It is held up, I understand, with much hope that such will be the result.

Do you relish the thermometer on the lower side of zero—with a downward tendency? If you do, make a journey to the Capital. We must be quite equal to the Arctic regions. LEO.

The Pacific Coast.

ELECTION OF A STATE SENATOR FROM SAN FRANCISCO—IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE LAW SUIT—WHO SHALL BE UNITED STATES SENATOR?—RICH SILVER MINE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to Dec. 12, arrived here last night, having been twenty-one days out.

A. C. PEACHY, Lecompton Democrat, was elected to the State Senate from San Francisco on the 10th ult. He was supported by the property holders generally, and his election was not regarded as a test of the strength of political parties.

The first railway locomotive ever constructed in California had just been completed at one of the San Francisco iron foundries.

Operations commenced on the 12th ult. in the new San Francisco woolen factory. About seventy-five operatives were to be employed.

The argument of a case in the Supreme Court of California had commenced to test the validity of what is known as PETER SMITH'S title to real estate. This kind of title covers ten millions of dollars worth of property in San Francisco, and about five millions worth in other parts of the State.

A great deal of speculation was indulged concerning the election of a United States Senator by the next Legislature, which was to meet on the first Monday in January. The candidates most spoken of were Gov. JOHN B. WELLER, B. F. WASHINGTON, Collector of the Port of San Francisco; S. H. INGE, formerly a member of Congress from Alabama; J. W. DENVER, Ex-Governor of Kansas; and JAS. A. MCDOUGALL, one of the California members of Congress in 1854. None of these candidates were regarded as preëminently strong, and a long struggle was anticipated that no election, with even chances, will take place this session.

Telegraphic dates from Carson Valley are to the 11th of December.

A large meeting was held at Genoa on the 10th to bid farewell to Col. J. J. MASSER, the newly-elected delegate to Congress from Nevada. He was to leave on the 11th for Washington, taking with him as a contribution to the Washington Monument a large specimen of silver ore.

The Territorial *Enterprise* of the 10th says that the California Mining Company, of Virginia, after six weeks of drifting, struck the main silver lead fifty-five feet below the surface. The ore discovered promises to rival in richness that from the original Comstock lead. Mining claims, in consequence of this discovery, had advanced 300 per cent.

R. H. DANA, of Boston, who sailed for China in the ship *Mastiff*, which was burned at sea some time since, had returned to San Francisco from Honolulu being unable to obtain passage from that port to China. He will sail from San Francisco for China by the first vessel that offers.

Two Russian steam-corvettes had arrived at San Francisco, bringing dates from the Amoor River to Oct. 2. Mr. COLLINS had arrived down the Amoor, with a lot of camels intended for shipment to San Francisco. It was supposed that these Russian corvettes would make a survey of the harbor of San Francisco, and then proceed to Cronstadt *viâ* New-York.

The shipment of gold dust from Victoria during September, October and November amounted to $450,000.

The value of the Sherroback claim, recently confirmed by Judge HOFFMAN, is $980,000.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is to Nov. 17, one week later. Some 35 more whale-ships had arrived, and only about 30 in addition were expected this season. The rates of freights were low, and the large number of homeward-bound whalers seeking cargoes prevented the merchantmen from filling up with their usual rapidity.

The ships *Sylvia*, *Black Sea*, *Radiega* and *S. F. Willetts*, were slowly taking in cargoes of oil and bone for Atlantic ports.

A fine jobbing and retail trade was doing at Honolulu, but provisions were selling at low prices, barely covering their cost and charges.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The weather continues fine, but business is dull and prices of all articles heavy.

The only new item of interest is that a spirited demand for coal has sprung up, the two Steamship Companies, it is said, competing for the monopoly of this market. Anthracite brings $25 a ton, and West Heartley the same price.

A large number of vessels are due from the Atlantic States and Europe, and goods will go still lower upon their arrival.

Arrived Dec. 9, bark *Emily Bird*, from Hong Kong; 10th, whaleship *Eliza Adams*, from Honolulu; 12th, steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama.

Sailed Dec. 9, whaleship *Massachusetts*, on a cruise.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENTS OF BOSTON, CAMBRIDGE, &C.—SHEPHERD INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT—THE OPERA.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 2.

The inauguration of the new Municipal Government took place to-day. Mayor LINCOLN'S address exhibits the present and prospective condition of the city as highly encouraging. The aggregate city debt is nearly $9,750,000, and there are funds on hand applicable to its payment, amounting to about $1,750,000. The debt has been mainly incurred by public improvements which the growth of the city during the past twenty years has demanded. ORIS CLAPP was elected Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and J. PUTNAM BRADLEE was reëlected President of the Council.

The City Governments of Cambridge, Charlestown, Roxbury, Chelsea, Lowell, and several other cities in the State, were also inaugurated to-day.

The Grand Jury have indicted ISAAC F. SHEPARD for embezzling the funds of the Hanover-street Savings Bank. The charges against him for forgery were thrown out.

The "Sicilian Vespers" was performed at the Boston Academy of Music to-night, by the Ullman and Strakosch Opera Troupe. The house was filled in every part, and the principal artistes were greeted with hearty applause. The indications are that the present Opera season will be one of the most successful ever inaugurated in this city.

Meeting of the Legislature of Ohio.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—MESSAGE OF GOV. CHASE—HE CONDEMNS ALL ATTEMPTS TO EXCITE SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday. R. O. PARSONS was elected Speaker of the House.

Gov. CHASE'S message was read in the afternoon. It is confined mainly to State affairs, but at its close recommends the reënactment of the acts repealed by the last General Assembly, prohibiting slaveholding and kidnapping, and securing more effectually the benefits of writs of *habeas corpus*. Referring to the letter addressed to him by the Governor of Virginia, he condemns all inroads into other States, and all attempts to incite servile insurrection within their borders. But the whole blame should not fall on the Free States. Ohio has frequently been entered for the purpose of kidnapping, and the Fugitive Slave law executed under circumstances of great aggravation. Her citizens traveling in Slave States have, on the mere suspicion of holding obnoxious sentiments, been subjected to espionage, indignity, arrest and imprisonment. Still the people of Ohio hold fast to the Union, and would neither dissolve it herself nor consent to its dissolution by others.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Opposition Caucus has renominated Mr. LAWRENCE for Speaker of the House, and nominated Mr. RANCH, of Carbon, for Clerk.

WM. FRANCIS, of Venango, was elected Speaker of the Senate to-day, and RUSSELL ERRETT, of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, chief clerk.

The House assembled at noon, and after the Secretary of the Commonwealth had presented the names of members chosen, was organized by the election of W. C. A. LAWRENCE, of Dauphin, as Speaker, who received 65 votes, against 33 for Mr. HENRY DUNLAP, of Philadelphia.

Defalcation of the State Treasurer of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

B. D. PECK, our State Treasurer, is a defaulter and the Governor and Council have notified the banks having deposits of State moneys, to pay no checks drawn by him. The State is secured by his bondsmen, and he has made over his property as security.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Republican members of the Legislature held nominating caucuses to-night. The Senators renominated their present officers. The members of the House nominated JOHN A. GOODWIN, of Lowell, for Speaker, in place of CHARLES HALE, who retires, and renominated the present Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

Fires.

STOREHOUSES AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 2.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the building No. 65 Walnut-street, occupied by JAS. BRADFORD & Co. and MCGOWN & SHARP, and extended to that occupied by HANKS & BERKSHIRE, grocers, and DANIEL MILLS, liquor house. The loss is between $30,000 and $40,000, partly insured.

STORE AT PLYMOUTH, CONN.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 2.

The store of G. H. WILSON, at Plymouth, was burned on Sunday morning. There was insurance on the building and contents for $4,900.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Habana* brings advices of the 30th December.

The sugar market was firm at 9@9¼ reals for D. S. No. 12; stock 20,000 boxes.

Sterling Exhbange 15@15¾ premium. Exchange on New-York 3@4 per cent. premium.

Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 3—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the Steamship *Bohemian*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 21st December.

Sentence of a Murderer.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 3.

PHILIP LYNCH, the man who murdered COULTON at Bordentown about three months ago, has been tried and found guilty, and was to-day sentenced to be hanged, at Mt. Holly, on the 23d day of March next.

Destruction of a Dry Goods Store.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The store of TRUST, SICKLE & Co., fancy goods dealers, West Baltimore, has been burnt; loss, $10,000, insured.

The harbor is almost entirely closed, and steamers arrive with great difficulty.

The weather is cold, and snow is imminent.

Charter Election in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The charter election was held to-day, and the Republican ticket entire is elected over the Citizens' ticket by 250 majority.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street $5 25. WHEAT firm but quiet; white, $1 25@$1 40. CORN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY dull at 26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 3.

FLOUR firm and quiet. WHEAT quiet, at $1 52 for white, and $1 30@$1 36 for red. CORN unchanged. OATS steady. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 7,500 bales; the *Canada's* news had no effect on the market; Middling, 10½c.@10¾c. PORK buoyant: Mess, $18.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 31.

This has been a rainy day. COTTON unchanged; sales, to-day, 6,500 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 31.

COTTON in improved demand; sales, to-day, 3,500 bales, at 10½c. for middling.

MOBILE, Monday, Jan. 2.

The market is quiet, owing to the holidays,

FIRES.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Destruction of a Tenement House in Division-street—Two Grown Persons and Four Children Burned to a Crisp—Scenes and Incidents—Other Conflagrations in the City.

A fire, most distressing in its results, occurred yesterday morning, in the double four-story brick tenement house No. 203 Division-street, by which the lives of two adults and four children were sacrificed It originated in a grocery-store, on the first floor of the building, and situated at the right of the main entrance. Mrs. CHRISTIANA SCHLOSSER was the owner of the store, and the basement of the premises was also occupied as sleeping apartments by Mrs. S. and her family.

Every room in the building was tenanted. Opposite the grocery was the butcher shop of JACOB O. SMITH. On the second floor, the apartments on the right side of the hall were in the possession of CHARLES FEIDLER, a German peddler, his wife and five children. In the corresponding rooms on the other side, MARCUS NATHENSEN, a workman in a down-town cap factory, his wife and five children were domiciled. The third floor on the right side was occupied by ROBERT BURNS, a printer, with his wife and five children, and the opposite apartments were hired by MOSES GROSSMAN, a tailor, with his family. ANDREW COSGROVE, a peddler, and JACOB NOLAN, a carpenter, with their families, respectively occupied the rooms on the fourth story.

Soon after 4 o'clock Mr. SCHLOSSER, who is a butcher and works in a meat market in Forty-second-street, got up and left his house for the purpose of attending his business up-town. An hour afterwards MRS. SCHLOSSER arose, and having lighted a camphene lamp which was suspended by a wire over the counter in the store, she went below stairs, where her children were sleeping, with the intention of making a fire in the stove. She had not succeeded in this, however, before an alarm of fire was raised, and upon running up stairs to ascertain its meaning, she was met by a man in the hallway, who told her that her store was in flames. Obedient to her maternal impulse, she immediately returned to the basement, and seizing her sleeping children, conveyed them both from the burning building by a rear entrance which led into East Broadway, and gave them into the care of a neighbor. Upon her return, within a few minutes, she attempted to enter the store to save the sum of $60 which was in the money-drawer, but was unable to do so, as the flames by this time had burst through into the hallway, totally cutting off all communication with the store, and, in fact, with the front part of the building.

Meantime the alarm had been responded to by the firemen and a police force, and exertions were at once made to secure the safety of the occupants of the building, many of whom were still in bed, and totally unconscious of the danger that surrounded them. Citizens, policemen and firemen, all vied with each other in this work of humanity, and, above the shrieks of frantic women and children, a cheer would be heard as some gallant fellow rushed through the blinding smoke, bearing in his arms the half-naked form of a cowering child, and deposited it in its mother's arms. Soon the fire in its progress prevented further egress by the stairway, although half the occupants of the burning tenement were still within it, and all the others who escaped did so through the windows.

The scene now was one of awful and intense interest. One poor woman stood at a second-story front window beseeching that some one would assist in saving her two smallest children, whom she could not discover on account of the dense smoke. Her call met a ready response, and two brave fellows, by climbing up the awning-rails, entered the room, secured the children and passed the overjoyed mother, with her little ones, safely down to waiting hands below. Another woman in the street was rushing wildly hither and yonder, in search of her missing ones, but in the confusion it was impossible to relieve her suspense on their account. It now became impossible for those who were engaged in the work of rescue to remain longer in the building, and many of the brave men endangered their own lives by not leaving sooner. One young man, named BUCKBEE, who had succeeded in bringing many of the children from the ruins, was himself finally nearly overpowered by the smoke, and was obliged to jump from a window. In his descent, his arm was caught on a meat hook in front of the butcher's shop, by which it was shockingly lacerated. He was removed for medical care to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. Another poor fellow, named HENRY BROCKWAY, who had been engaged in the same commendable operation, had to jump for his life, and as a consequence sustained a fracture of the leg.

Mr. NATHENSEN succeed shortly after the fire broke out in getting his wife and three of his children into a place of safety. He went back into the building to rescue the remaining two, and was not seen afterwards alive. His remains, all blackened and charred, with those of his two children, SEIGFRIED aged 9 and CLARA aged 8, lying beside him, presenting a similar appearance, were found after the fire had been subjugated.

It was an hour after the fire was discovered before it could be extinguished, although every movement was quickened by the knowledge that human life was at stake, and it was probable a number of persons had been unable to escape from the building. The work of exploring the ruins for the bodies of the victims was entered upon as speedily thereafter as possible, and Mr. NATARENSEN and his two children were first recovered. A further search resulted in finding the bodies of EMILY BURNS, aged five years; LEAH GROSSMAN, a little boy four years of age; and MARY DWYER, a woman 50 years of age, who was on a visit to Mr. NOLAN, her son-in-law. The last body was removed from the ruins about 10 o'clock. As the remains were taken from the ruins they were placed upon a cart and taken to the Seventh Ward Station-house. The appearance presented by these six human beings, who had been literally roasted to death, was disgusting in the extreme. It was found impossible to identify which of the two children was EMILY BURNS or LEAH GROSSMAN, their bodies, in places, having been entirely consumed. The limbs of Mr. NATHENSEN'S children had also been burnt so as to destroy the extremities, and the little ones were only known to have been his from the fact of having been found beside him. In addition to the repulsive looks of the bodies, the charred flesh emitted an odor extremely sickening and offensive.

In the afternoon an inquest upon all the bodies was held by Coroner SCHIRMER. As it was shown that the fire was wholly accidental, a verdict in each case of death from "burns accidentally received" was rendered. The bodies were immediately placed at the disposition of the relatives.

The building in which the calamity occurred was owned by L. B. REED. It was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and was uninsured. Mrs. SCHLOSSER'S grocery stock was insured for $500 in the Butger's Company, and that amount will nearly cover her loss. Mr. SMITH, the butcher, sustained a loss of about $100 in his fixtures, &c. He is fully insured also in the same Company. None of the families saved anything—some not even a suit of clothing, as they had to escape from the flames in their bed-clothes. None were insured. FEIDLER had his effects insured until about three weeks since, when the policy ran out, and he omitted to renew it.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERERS.

We gladly give place to the following communication. Any contributions in aid of these poor people may be left at this office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With your usual kind-heartedness to the unfortunate, would you not be good enough to find room for this communication? Among the poor who occupied the building in Division-street, destroyed by fire on New-Year's night, were two families, who, in the loss of little children by that terrible death, and the destruction of all they possessed in furniture and clothing as well, present now a picture of the most heart-rendering suffering and desitution. Mrs. NATHENSEN, a Jewish woman, whose husband and two children perished in the flames, is left penniless with three little ones, the oldest not six years old. The name of the other family is BURNS. They lost a little girl, the father and mother with much difficulty making their escape through the flames, with their five other children. Doubtless some of your kind-hearted readers, who are beginning their New-Year in peace, plenty and comfort, will be thankful for the opportunity of aiding these sorrow-stricken people, whose holidays have been thus suddenly changed into utter mourning. They are entirely destitute, having barely escaped in their night-clothes. Mrs. NATHENSEN may be found at No. 46 Essex-street, and Mrs. BURNS at No. 139 Division-street. E.

FIRE IN THE UNION-SQUARE POST-OFFICE.

About noon on Monday, a fire was discovered in the lower part of the two-story frame building, No. 831 Broadway, occupied as the Union-square Post-office. Two policemen, who discovered the fire, gave the alarm, and with difficulty rescued three females. Mr. PHINEAS GODFREY, who keeps the Post-office and also a book and stationery store on the first floor, estimates his loss at $1,100, which is covered by insurance. Most of the letters were saved.

Miss ISIDORE CARR, who occupied the second story as a hoop and corset manufactory, places her loss at $300, which is uninsured. The flames communicated to the buildings adjoining, on either side. Messrs. CHAS. HALL & SON, dealers in paper-hangings, occupied the upper part of No. 829, the top of which was raptly consumed. The loss to them was $1,000, and is covered by insurance. The building No. 833, a three-story frame building, occupied by WM. H. GIBSON as a confectionery, sustained, together with its contents, $200 damage, which is covered by insurance in the Astor Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown. The buildings all belonged to the Lorillard estate, and were fully insured.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTIETH-STREET.

At 5 P. M. on Monday the residence of Col. VOSBURGH, No. 49 East Thirtieth-street, was the scene of a fire and firemen's fight. A defect in the register of the hot-air furnace was the cause of the fire. Before the flames were extinguished, the furniture and building was damaged to the amount of $1,000, which loss is covered by insurance. Previous to extinguishing the fire some of the fire companies—the inciting cause being a too free of the hospitalies of New-Year's—got into a wrangle which came near ending in a serious fight. The Police who were on duty rushed among them, smartly applied their batons over a few heads and conquered a peace.

ANOTHER FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday evening, a fire was discovered in the second story of No. 391 Broadway, occupied by Mr. CHAMBERS as jewelry and store. Sudden flashes of light seen through the window from the street revealed the presence of the fire—the family of Mr. CHAMBERS being absent at the time. A speedy bursting in of the door and arrival of the firemen soon stayed the fire's progress. The furniture was damaged $1,500, and fixtures in the store $200—fully insured in the Ruigers' and Exchange, and other Insurance Companies. The damage to the building was $400, which is also insured. Carelessness of a servant girl in hanging clothes too near the stove-pipe was the cause of the fire.

FIRE IN A FIRE COMPANY'S HOUSE.

About 10 o'clock on Monday evening a fire was discovered in the house occupied by Baxter Hook and Ladder Company, corner of Lexington-auenue and Fiftieth-street. The truck and ladders were a good deal injured before they could be removed from the building. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRES IN GREENWICH-STREET.

About noon yesterday a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. MALONEY, rear of No. 429 Greenwich-street The stable was partly consumed, and a hore so burned that he had to be shot. A grocery store adjoining was damaged by fire and water $500. On Saturday evening a slight fire occurred in the liquor store of THOS. REGAN, No. 462 Greenwich-street, from a gas burner setting fire to a shelf.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.

About 10 o'clock on Monday evening a fire occurred in the porter-house of Mr. CROSS, No. 642 Houston-street. Mr. CROSS' loss was $1,500. No insurance. Mr. SAMUEL GILL, who lived in the upper part, was damaged $1,000, and was also uninsured. The damage to the building was $1,000; fully insured in the Park Insurance Company.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.

At 4 P. M. on Monday a fire was discovered among some bedding in the dwelling-house No. 141 Third-avenue. It was extinguished with a few pails of water.

FIRE IN EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.

At 9 o'clock on Monday night a slight fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 25 East Nineteenth-street, caused by the furnace-heater. It was speedily extinguished, with but trifling damage.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

At 10 o'clock yesterday there was a trifling fire in the dwelling No. 179 East Twenty-second-street. A child accidentally set fire to a bed, which was the cause of the fire.

FIRE IN SCAMMEL-STREET.

The fire alarm at noon yesterday was caused by some shavings catching fire in the carpenter's shop corner of Scammel and Madison-street. There was no material damage.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET.

The alarm for the Third District, at 7 o'clock last evening, originated from the roof of a building in Spring-street, near Sullivan, catching fire. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.

At 8¾ o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the five-story freestone-front building No. 288 Greenwich-street. It originated in the second story, which was occupied by ISAAC LARUE, manufacturer of pickles and preserves. Owing to the large quantity of straw used for packing purposes, and the difficulty experienced in procuring water from the frozen hydrants, the flames had nearly enveloped the building before anything could be done to save it. The efficient action, however, of Manhattan steam-engine No. 8, with the aid of the firemen of the District, served to arrest the progress of the fire before the building was entirely consumed. JOHN J. BROWER, dealer in hardware, occupied the first floor and basement. His stock was damaged to the extent of $10,000, and he was insured for $5,000 each in the Continental, Firemen's Fund and North River Insurance Companies. The stock of Mr. LARUE, on the second floor, was injured to the extent of $3,000, and it is said to have been insured. BERNARD MEHAN used the fourth floor for the storage of apples. His loss is about $15,000; uninsured. JOHN IRVINE, manufacturer of prepared chalk, did business on the fifth floor. $1,000 will probably cover his loss. He was insured. The building was owned by J. & W. HYLER. It sustained damages that it will take $8,000 to repair. It was fully insured in the Irving Insurance Company.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION—CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—The investigation relative to the cause of the explosion last Saturday, of a boiler on board the steamship *Granada*, by which LUKE FLANNIGAN, a 'longshoreman, was killed, and eleven other persons were severely scalded, was concluded yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. Following is the verdict of the jury:

"That LUKE FLANNIGAN came to his death by the explosion of a boiler on board the steamer *Granada*, in the Harbor of New-York, on the 31st of December, 1859, and the jurors say that said boiler was defective and unfit for use previous to the explosion."

STABBING AFFRAY.—JOHN HOWE and THOMAS CLARE had a quarrel last evening at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, and HOWE stabbed his opponent in one of his thighs, inflicting a serious wound. HOWE was arrested, and CLARE was taken to the New-York Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

THE NEW UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY—Judge ROOSEVELT appeared in the United States District Court yesterday morning, and was sworn in as District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Coroners' Inquests.

A German, apparently 35 years of age, whose name has not yet transpired, was found dead on Monday morning in the hallway of No. 20 Morris-street. For three weeks past the deceased has lodged in the house, and it is supposed that in endeavoring to reach his room while he was intoxicated he fell down stairs, and sustained injuries which superinduced congestion of the brain, and his death resulted from that cause. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER....HENRY SPARRENBERGER, a German, 40 years of age, some days since swallowed by mistake a quantity of corrosive sublimate, and his death resulted in consequence on Sunday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Monday at No. 128 Greenwich-street, where deceased resided....WM. LIDDY, a lad 13 years of age, residing at No. 324 Eleventh-street, died on Monday from the effects of liquor, which he had been induced to drink at a corner grocery. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest....Mrs. WILLIS, keeper of a matrimonial intelligence office, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at her residence in Forty-first-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues. Deceased and her daughter, a child 8 years of age, were the only occupants of the house

ON Monday evening JAMES HOGG, a laborer employed on the Central Park, was fatally burned at his residence in Seventy-first-street, near First-avenue. Deceased received his injuries in consequence of smoking a pipe in bed—a spark having fallen and ignited his bed-clothes. The Coroners were notified to hold an inquest.

A CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The charge that TH